W Bowles jr ... feb67

The Bedford Inquirer.

A Local and General Newspaper, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature and Morals.

JOHN LUTZ, *Editor and Proprietor.* BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, O T. 29, 1869. VOL. 42: NO 40.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

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NEWSPAPER LAWS.—We would call the special attention of Post Masters and subscribers to the INQUIRER to the following synopsis of the Newspaper laws:

1. A Postmaster is required to give notice *by letter*, (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster *responsible* to the publishers for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper from the Post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, *whether it be taken from the office or not.* There can be no legal discontinuance until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, *if he takes it out of the Post Office.* The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

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Professional & Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, in new brick building near the Lutheran Church. [April 1, 1869-tf

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office in the INQUIRER Build ing, (second floor.)

☞ Collections promptly made. [April,1'69-tf.

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1869.—tf.

J. R. DURBORROW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,

Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. Collections made on the shortest notice.

He is, also, a regularly licensed Claim Agent and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.

Office on Juliana street, one door South of the *Inquirer* office, and nearly opposite the Mengel House" April 1, 1869:tf

S. L. RUSSELL. ..... J. R. LONGENECKER

RUSSELL & LONGENECKER,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.,

Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.

☞ Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House. April 1:69:1yr.

J. M'D. SHARPE..... E. F. KERR

SHARPE & KERR,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.

Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell, Bedford, Pa. Apr 1;69:ti

W. C. SCHAEFFER
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Office with J. W. Dickerson Esq.. 23aprly

PHYSICIANS.

DR. B. F. HARRY,

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'l 1,69.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JACOB BRENNEMAN,
WOODBERRY, PA.,
SCRIVENER, CONVEYANCER, LICENSED CLAIM AGENT, and Ex-Officio JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,

Will attend to all business entrusted into his hands with promptness and despatch. Will remit money by draft to any part of the country. 17sely

O. E. SHANNON, BANKER,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptlymade. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. April 1:69

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.

He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

D. W. CROUSE,
DEALER IN
CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES, &C.

On Pitt street one door east of Geo. R. Oster & Co.'s Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.

Bedford April 1, '69..

C. N. HICKOK, DENTIST.
Office at the old stand in
BANK BUILDING, Juliana st., BEDFORD.
All operations pertaining to
Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry
performed with care and
WARRANTED.

Anæsthetics administered, when desired. Artificial teeth inserted at, per set, $8.00 *and upward.*

As I am determined to do a CASH BUSINESS or none, I have reduced the prices for Artificial Teeth of the various kinds, 20 per cent., and of Gold Fillings 33 per cent. This reduction will be made only to strictly Cash Patients, and all such will receive prompt attention. 7feb68

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

This large and commodious house, having been re-taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and boarders. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished. The table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford. The Bar is stocked with the choicest liquors. In short, it is my purpose to keep a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Thanking the public for past favors, I respectfully solicit a renewal of their patronage.

N. B. Hacks will run constantly between the Hotel and the Springs.

may17,'69:1y WM. DIBERT, Prop'r.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

This old establishment having been leased by J. MORRISON, formerly proprietor of the Morrison House, has been entirely renovated and refurnished and supplied with all the modern improvements and conveniences necessary to a first-class Hotel.

The dining room has been removed to the first floor and is now spacious and airy, and the chambers are all well ventilated, and the proprietor will endeavor to make his guests perfectly at home. Address, J. MORRISON,
EXCHANGE HOTEL,
31julytf Huntingdon, Pa.

Inquirer Column.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.

PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

BY

JOHN LUTZ,

OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

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WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,

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SEGAR LABELS,

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LEGAL BLANKS,

PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,

BILL HEADS,

LETTER HEADS,

PAMPHLETS,

PAPER BOOKS,

ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

JOHN LUTZ.

ITEMS.

ON the 4th, Mr. Knapp, foreman of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad shops at Leavitts-burg, was killed by being run over by a switch engine, while standing on the track.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT was much easier last evening, and renewed hopes of his recovery are entertained. His strong will sustains him in his severe sickness, but his bodily strength is very small.

LARGEST HOTEL IN THE WORLD.—When the new Union Hotel of the Leland Brothers in Saratoga is completed, it will be the largest hotel in the world. It will have a frontage of one thousand and fifty feet, five stories high. It is to be built of brick, and divided into nine compartments, almost fire proof. The contractor is to finish the grand hotel by the 1st day of June next.

THE FIRST SNOW STORM.—A violent snow storm set in at St. Louis, about seven o'clock Tuesday morning, and continued until noon. Although the snow melted fast, there was still three inches on the ground when it stopped. A heavy snow storm began at Louisville at about noon. Snow fell on Monday night at Jacksonville and other parts of Illinois, and in Missouri and Kansas. In Omaha on Tuesday the thermometer was below the freezing point.

IN A LATE California speech, Mr. Seward said: "To our shores I would welcome all men who love liberty. I would have no rebellion in the land, if I could prevent it or suppress it. I would have the country exclude all rebels from its broad domain, and I would have it extend until there was no room for them out-side of it on this continent. In a word, I would have a sort of spider policy, which would extend itself abroad, take everything in, and let nothing get out." Mexico and Canada take heart. Mr. Seward, it will be remembered, was the purchaser of Alaska, which General Thomas pronounces "utterly worthless."

THE SWEDES IN MISSOURI.—An extensive cotton manufacturer near Stockholm, in Sweden, has just purchased twelve thousand acres of land in southeast Missouri, where he proposes to colonize some fifteen hundred families of Swedish emigrants, and to try, on a grand scale, the experiment of at once raising and manufacturing cotton. The great manufacturers of New England are already turning their eyes toward the South and its peculiar advantages under the new conditions of labor for precisely such an experiment. If successful—and it can hardly fail—it will inaugurate a revolution the consequences of which are at present incalculable.

UNFULFILLED PREDICTIONS.—The predictions as to the extraordinary high tides which it was announced would occur in England on October 6th, have not been fulfilled. The Pall Mall *Gazette* says that the tides were in most places higher than usual, but not so high as the spring tides in March last. The highest ranges were on the west coast, but the wind was light and from the eastward. At Plymouth, on the south coast, the tide was two feet nine inches above the hight given in the official tide tables, and similar increases occurred along the coasts of Devonshire and Cornwall. Extensive preparations were made at many places for the removal of goods and large crowds were assembled to witness the phenomenon, but dispersed when the ebb commenced.

RECEIVED AN ANSWER.—A sub committee of a School Board not a thousand miles from Lynn, were examining a class in a primary school. One of the committee undertook to sharpen up their wits by propounding the following question: "If I had a mince pie, and should give two-twelfths to John, two twelfths to Isaac, two twelfths to Harry, and should keep half of the pie myself, what should there be left?" There was a profound study among the schollars; but, finally one held up his hand as a signal that he was ready to answer. "Well, sir, what would there be left? Speak up loud so that all can hear," said the committee-man. "The plate!" shouted the little fellow. The committee-man turned red in the face, while the other members roared aloud. That boy was excused from answering any more questions.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.—A middle aged woman of Suncook, N. H., named Mrs. Lindsey, has, for some time past, refused to pay her highway tax. She was not actuated by any inconvenience in the payment of her rates, for she is worth considerable property, but she expressed a dislike to the principle of the tax. She was told by the surveyor that she must pay her tax in money or work it out on the roads. Her reply was that she would work it out. Accordingly, on Monday morning last, she bought a new hoe, joined the gang of men who were working on the highway, and labored until sundown, doing a good day's work. She said that she should be on hand the next day and continue her work. The affair caused considerable of a sensation in Suncook, and Mrs. Lindsey is pronounced to be a pretty plucky and apt illustration of woman's rights.

THE LARGEST CANNON.—The monster cannon cast in the end of the sixteenth century by the Emperor Feodor Ivanovitch, which is one of the principal "lions" of the Kremlin, and has hitherto enjoyed the reputation of being the largest piece of artillery in Russia, has at length found a rival and superior in the colossal gun recently cast at Peru. This military Titan, according to the account of a correspondent of the St. Petersburg *News*, is fully two-thirds larger than its predecessor, and throws a ball weighing eighty Russian poods, or 2,880 pounds. It is at present being tested by a commission of engineers, the Government having announced its intention, in case the report be favorable, of ordering five other pieces of similar caliber.

SENSIBLE ADVICE.—We commend the following from a Western journal or recent date to all men hereabouts who contemplate "going West." We get letters every day from young men who want to come out West. It is impossible to answer them all. We can say in general terms that a capable, honest and sober young man can do better here than in the East. The chances are in his favor. As Webster said, 'There is room above.' But there is no room here for men who expect a fortune to drop out of the skies or spring spontaneously out of the earth. It is a good deal here as elsewhere. We have to work for our own bread, and those who work hardest get the most and best."

Poetry.

THE NEW SLATE.

See my slate! I dot it new,
Cos I b'oke the other,
Put my 'ittle foot right froo,
Runnin' after mother.

I tan make you lots o' sings,
Fass as you tan tell 'em,
T's and B's and big O rings,
Only I tan't spell 'em.

I tan make a funny pig.
Wid a turly tail-y,
'Ittle eyes, and snout so big
Pokin' in a pail-y

I tan make a elephant,
Wid his trunk a hangin';
An' a boy—who says I tan't?—
Wid his dun a bangin'.

An' the smoke a tummin' out
(Wid my t'umb I do it.
Rubbin' all the white about),
Sparks a-flyin' froo it.

I tan make a pretty house
Wid a tree behind it,
An' a 'ittle mousy mouse
Runnin round to find it.

I tan put my hand out flat
On the slate, and draw it
(Ticklin' is the worst of that)!
Did you ever saw it?

I tan draw me runnin' 'bout—
Mamma's 'ittle posset
(Slate so dusty, rubbin' out,
Dess oo'd better wass it).

Now, and then, s'all I make a tree
Wid a birdie on it?
All my pictures you's all see
If you'll wait a minute.

No, I dess I'll make a man
Juss like Uncle Rolly.
See it tummin, fass's it tan!
Bet my slate is jolly!

Miscellaneous.

DREAMS.

The Phenomenon of Dreams—Activity of the Mental Faculties During Sleep—Novel Ideas on the Subject—Remarkable Instances, etc., etc.

The New York *Evening Mail* publishes a very interesting article on "Dreams," from which we take the following extracts:

DREAMING.

The mind, now liberated from the shackles of its earthly tenement, opens upon its career of fancy. It annihilates space and time. The earth is too narrow for its wanderings and the infinite expanse is alone capable of furnishing a field for its rapid flight.

"How strange is sleep! when his dark spell lies
On the drowsy lids of human eyes,
The years of a life will float along
In the compass of a page's song;
And the mountain's peak and the ocean's dpa
Will scarce give food to his passing eye."

The stage of dreaming is characterized by the perfect closure of one or more of the avenues of special sense. When this occurs, the harmony between the world and ourselves is broken. The mind is no longer controlled by outward influences, but is struggling under the combined effects of its own innate powers and imperfectly transmitted sensational impressions. We have lost the means whereby the perception of an impression of our sense can be tested by the co operating scrutiny of any. Dr. Abercrombie says that "in dreams the impressions which arise in the mind are believed to have a real and present existence; and this belief is not corrected, as in the waking state, by comparing the conception with the things of the external world; and that the ideas of images in the mind follow one another, according to associations over which we have on control; we cannot, as in the waking state, vary the series or stop it at our will. The wonderful clearness at times of the mind in dreams, must have been observed by all who have given attention to the subject. This lucidity is particularly observed in imaginary conversation, public speaking and composing, the memory of which the individual seldom retains on awaking, but he is astonished at the exuberance of his ideas as well as the ease with which he expressed them. During sleep the mental organ presents the same phenomena as when awake, for in dreams certain elements only are actively excited—those having reference to the object of the dream—but the more passive organs are ready to change their state, as circumstances may arise to change the character of the dream. On being suddenly aroused, we are generally conscious of having dreamed, with little or no recollection, however, of the subject. But when we awake gradually—the necessity for longer sleep having ceased—the senses recover their functions one after another, until all are fully awake. In such cases the dream is most fully remembered. To this general fact, however, there are exceptions, for when suddenly aroused either by intensity of mental excitement, or from external causes, we retain vividly the strong impression then existing, because the senses of external relation are taken by surprise, and, even though awakened, the train of thought cannot be in all cases so quickly arrested. The mind is at all times subject to its proper stimuli; but during sound sleep that of external relation is cut off by the torpor of the special senses, and it is therefore less liable to be actively engaged than when all of its sources of communication are open. Combe says: "The senses themselves do not form ideas." We do not, neither can we, dream of what we possess no knowledge. But memory may, on the impression of a sense, recall to mind a fact or circumstance, and the imagination may take it up and multiply it into a thousand forms and invest them with an endless variety of fanciful creations, for

Lulled in the countless chambers of the brain,
Our thoughts are linked by many a hidden chain,
Awake but one, and, lo! what myriads rise,
Each stamps his other as the image flies."

Dr. Parr says: "In dreams we seem to reason, to argue, to compose, and in all these circumstances, during sleep, we are highly gratified, and think we excel. If, however, we remember our dreams, our reasonings we find to be weak, our arguments inconclusive, and our compositions trifling and absurd." The powerful intellect will reason just as correctly when asleep, upon the premises given, as when awake; but unfortunately the data are in many instances indistinct and erroneous when the mind is debarred the influence of those means through which facts are presented, and the judgment regulated. The imperfection of memory, also, in sleep, is a prolific source of error in regard to what the actual powers of the mind are in this condition.

JUDGMENT IN DREAMS.

But the power of judging is probably as good as when awake, for it decides only upon the premises presented in either case, and during sleep and in dreams the premises are usually scanty and at fault. When Dr. Johnson, in referring to a dream in which he had a contest of wit with another individual said: "Now one may mark here the effect of sleep in wakening the power of reflection; for, had not my judgment failed me, I should have seen that the wit of this supposed antagonist, by whose superiority I felt myself depressed, was as much furnished by me as that which I thought I had been uttering in my own character." No doubt the error of judgment and weakening of the reflective powers arose from a lack of all the circumstances in the case being presented to his mind. Certainly he has lost identity, because in his dreams he furnished argument for another person without comprehending that he was doing so, and therefore, a just conclusion could not be arrived at. But the feeling of chagrin or mortification which he experienced was a legitimate result of his judgment founded on the premises.

ACTION OF THE MIND IN DREAMS.

The action of the mental organs will account for many of the singular associations during sleep and in the language of the fair Poetess will show that

"It is Thought at work amidst buried hours,
It is Love keeping vigil o'er perished flowers;
Oh! we bear within us mysterious things,
Of Memory and Anguish unfathomed spring,
And Passion, those gulfs of the heart to fill
With bitter waves which it ne'er may still."

To illustrate the associate action of the mind in sleep we will transcribe the dream of Professor Maas, of Halle, and his analysis of its phenomena. The Professor says that "I dreamed once that the Pope visited me. He commanded me to open my desk, and carefully examined all the papers it contained. While he was thus employed, a very sparkling diamond fell out of his tripple crown into my desk, of which, however, neither of us took any notice. As soon as the Pope had withdrawn I retired to bed, but was soon obliged to rise on account of a thick smoke, the cause of which I had yet to learn. Upon examination, I discovered that the diamond had set fire to the papers in my desk, and burned them to ashes." In explanation he observes, that "On the preceding evening I was visited by a friend, with whom I had a lively conversation upon Joseph the Second's suppression of monasteries and convents. With this idea, though I did not become conscious of it in the dream, was associated the visit which the Pope publicly paid to the Emperor Joseph at Vienna, in consequence of the measure taken against the clergy; and with this again was combined, however faintly, the representation of the visit which had been paid to me by my friend. These two events were, by the sub reasoning faculty, compounded into one, according to the established rule, that things which agree in their parts also correspond as to the whole, hence the Pope's visit was changed into a visit made to me. The sub-reasoning faculty then, in order to account for the most extraordinary visit, fixed upon that which was the most important object in my rooms, namely, the desk, or rather the papers it contained. That a diamond fell out of the triple crown was a collateral association, which was owing merely to the representation of the desk. Some days before, when opening the desk, I had broken the glass of my watch, which I held in my hand, and the fragment fell among the papers, hence no further attention was paid to the diamond. But afterward the representation of the sparkling stone was again excited, and became the prevailing idea, hence it determined succeeding association. On account of its similarity, it excited the representation of fire, with which it was confounded, hence arose fire and smoke. But, in the event the writings only were burned, not the desk itself; to which being of comparatively less value, the attention was not at all directed."

SHORTNESS OF TIME IN DREAMS.

One of the most remarkable phenomena connected with dreams is the shortness of time needed for their consumation. Lord Brougham says "that in dictating, a man may frequently fall asleep after uttering a few words, and be awakened by the amanuensis repeating the last word to show that he has written the whole; but though five or six seconds only have escaped between the delivery of the sentence and its transfer to paper, the speaker may have passed through a dream extending through half a life time." Lord Holland and Mr. Babbage both confessed this theory. The one was listening to a friend reading aloud, and slept from the beginning of the sentence to the latter part of the sentence immediately succeeding; yet during this time he had a dream, the particulars of which it would have taken more than a quarter of an hour to write. Mr. Babbage dreamed a succession of events, awoke in time to hear the conclusion of a friend's answer to a question he had just put to him. One man was liable to a feeling of suffocation accompanied by a dream of a skeleton grasping his throat whenever he slept in a lying position, and had an attendant to wake him the moment he sank down. But though awakened, the moment he began to sink, the time sufficed for a long struggle with the skeleton. Another man dreamed that he crossed the Atlantic, spent a fortnight in Europe, and fell overboard when embarking to return, yet his sleep had not lasted more than ten minutes.

PREMONITIONS IN DREAMS.

The occasional premonitions communicated in dreams—"in visions of the night when deep sleep falleth upon man"—is a mystery which, as yet, has not, and never may be unravelled. Lord Stanhope relates the following singular instance of this description: "A Lord of the Admirality, who was on a visit to Mount Edgecombe, and who was much distressed by dreaming, dreamed that, walking on the sea shore, he picked up a book, which appeared to be the log book of a ship-of-war, of which his brother was the captain. He opened it, and read an entry of the latitude and longitude, as well as of the day and hour, to which was added, 'our captain died.' The company endeavored to comfort him, by laying a wager that the dream would be falsified by the event, and a memorandum was made in writing of what he had stated, which was afterwards confirmed in every particular." We aslo introduce the following letter of the Hon. William Telbot, of Alton, to the same effect: "In the year 1768 my father, Matthew Talbot, of Castle Talbot, county Wexford, was much surprised at the recurrence of a dream three several times during the same night, which caused him to repeat the whole circumstance to his wife the next morning. He dreamed that he had arisen as usual, and descended to his library, the morning being hazy. He then seated himself at his secretoire to write, when, happening to look up a long avenue of trees opposite the windows, he perceived a man in a blue jacket, mounted on a white horse, coming toward the house. My father arose and opened the windows; the man advanced, presented him with a roll of papers, and told him they were invoices of a vessel which had been wrecked, and had drifted in during the night on his son in-law's (Lord Mount Morris') estate close by, and signed "Bell & Stephenson." My father's attention was only called to the dream from its frequent occurrence; but when he found himself seated at his desk on the misty morning, and beheld the identical person whom he had seen in his dreams, in the blue coat, riding on a gray horse, he felt surprised, and opening the window, waited the man's approach. He immediately rode up, and drawing from his pocket a packet of papers, gave them to my father, stating they were invoices belonging to an American vessel which had been wrecked, and drifted in upon his lordship's estate, and there was no person on board to lay claim to the wreck, but that the invoices were signed "Bell & Stephenson," I assure you, my dear sir, that the above is most faithfully given, and actually occurred; but it is not more extraordinary than other examples of the prophetic powers of the mind or soul in sleep which I have frequently heard related."

Here is another singular instance related by Dr. Blanchard Fosgate, of Auburn: "Many years ago," he says, "when our family resided on the banks of the Mohawk, long before the thunder of the steam water paddle echoed along the shores of the Hudson, or the shrill whistle of the locomotive startled the silence of the glen and mountain; when the river in the summer was crossed by ford or ferry, and in winter upon the often treacherous ice; early in the spring, before the river had broken up, my father on the eve of departure for New York, dreamed that he was in an ice house, striving to get out by climbing up its slippery contents. The dream was barely related and forgotten. The succeeding day, on horseback, he commenced his journey, and was obliged to cross the river. The ice, by evaporation, having lost much of its strength, he was precipitated into the stream below. Timely assistance, however, rescued him from the impending danger, but the accident and the dream were ever after coupled in his memory. This dream was the result of mental association during sleep, and was perfectly natural under the circumstances, but nevertheless a premonition of danger. Had it aroused the reflective powers when awake as strongly as it did during sleep, the accident would probably have been avoided. It is curious to observe also how thoughts of the waking hours may be prolonged and modified in sleep. Dr. Fo-gate says, in a work on sleep: "Not long since I was examining the Croton water works in New York city, including some pits which were open in the streets where the great iron tubes were exposed. On falling asleep, I dreamed that in passing one of the pits I jumped down upon a tube about three inches in diameter, for the purpose of inspecting the work more minutely; but when in this position, on casting my eyes below an awful chasm presented itself, crossed in various directions by huge iron water tubes, but the bottom was invisible. However, the depth was seventy feet. In what way this information was imparted is indistinct, but such appeared the awful depth under my slippery footing I could fairly reach the surface above, but could lay hold of nothing, and therefore attempted to leap to the top. I failed, and in falling lodged upon the place just left. This fall will never be forgotten, so long as excess in fright commingled with horror, can leave an impression on my mind. I then thought to cry for help, but dared not lest my feet should slip and precipitate me down the dark chasm beneath. After reflecting long upon my perilous situation, I commenced feeling around the platform surrounding the top, and finally succeeded in fastening my fingers in a crevice between the planks, by which means I drew myself up. The dream ordinarily would have ended here, but my mind now turned upon the subject which had occupied my attention the preceding evening until a late hour. I thought in my dreams that what had just transpired was a prophetic dream, and to what it might point my reflections were directed, as to what would be the best course to elude the impending danger. During these reflections I awoke excessively exhausted. In this instance, in a dream, I dreamed that I was dreaming. It was a singular mental phenomenon, and of rare occurrence, but not alone on record.

CHARGING THE JURY.—A Dutch judge in the Western country presided at a trial for murder, and on rising to deliver the charge, observed that the prisoner was playing chequers with his custodian, while the foreman of the jury was fast asleep. Replenishing the ample judical chair with his broadcast person, he thus addressed the jury: 'Mister voreman and t'oder jurymans, der brisoner, Hans Viekter, is finished his game mit der Sheriff, and has peat him, but I shall take care he don't peat me, Hans has been tried for murder before you, and you must pring in der vardick, but it must be cording to der law. De man ain't kilt at all, as was proved he was in jail for sheep stealing. But dat ish no madder. Der law says ven der ish a tou't you give 'em to der brisoner, but der ish no tou't—so you see der brisoner ish guilty. Persides, he ish a great loafer, I haf kno'd him vivty year, and he hasn't tone a stitch of work in all dat dimes, and der is no one depending upon him for deir livin', and he is no use to no boty. I dink it would be a good plans to hang for the example. I dink Mr. Foreman's, dat he better be hung next fourt' of July, as der militia ish going to drain in anoder county, and dere 'll be no fun goin' on here.'

MEN often go into business as though they had the most implicit faith that God in some way would prosper laziness.

FOILED BY A WOMAN.

"Madame, it is my duty to arrest you?"

"You dare not!"

The lips were white with passion rather than fear, and the lady stood before me like a lioness at bay. Even then I could not help but note the splendid beauty of this grand lady. Tall and slender, eyes black and flashing; almost lurid now, the spectacle she presented, standing there in the middle of the apartment, was more the appearance of a queen than a haunted criminal.

"I must," I replied; "I do not doubt your innocence. Looking into your face, it is strange that any one could couple it with guilt; but I am constrained to do my duty; Madame, however inimical it may be to my feelings."

"Will you allow me to change my dress?" she said, in a tone almost pleasant. The hard lines around her mouth had relaxed, and the passionate glow on the face gave way to a pleasant smile.

"Certainly, I will wait for you here."

"I wish also to send a message for a friend; will you permit him to pass?"

"Certainly."

This was my first interview with Eugenia Cornille. I had seen her here for months, the leader of our gayest and most fashionable society. In her splendid mansion she dispensed with the most profuse and elegant hospitality.

A Spanish Lady—a widow she had represented herself, and had been a resident here almost a year. No one ever suspected her of being aught than what she seemed, until one day I was ordered to arrest her as a murderess.

It was now alleged, said Mr. F., that this beauty was no other than the woman who had poisoned her husband in Havana, and fled with all his wealth. An immense reward was offered for her apprehension, and the circumstances that had come to our knowledge pointed her out beyond all doubt as the person we were in search of. Yet the person who recognized her the evening before at the theatre advised us to be careful lest she should escape us. I laughed at the idea. Mr. I. and myself were surely sufficient to arrest a lady. We were old enough in the ways of cunning to defeat any such attempt. When the lady left me I stepped to the window, and said to Mr. I., who was waiting at the door:

"The lady desires to send a messenger for a friend; suffer him to pass."

Almost at the same instant, the door of the apartment opened, and a youth, apparently a mulatto boy, came out and passed hurriedly through the room into the hall, and from thence into the street. It was, no doubt, the messenger, I thought, and I picked up a book and commenced reading. Nearly an hour passed, and still the lady did not make her appearance, nor did the boy return. The friend she sent for must live at some distance, I thought, or the lady is unusually careful about her toilet, and so another hour went by. At last I grew impatient, and knocked at the door.

"Madame, I can wait no longer."

There was no reply. I knocked repeatedly, and at last determined to force an entrance. Strange fears harrassed me. I began to suspect, I know not what. It took but a moment to drive in the door, and, once in the room, the mystery was revealed. The robes of the lady lay upon the floor; scattered over the floor were suits of boys' wearing apparel, similar to that worn by the mulatto boy. On the table was a cosmetic that would stain the skin to a light delicate brown. I was foiled, for a surety. The lady escaped in the disguise of the messenger. I should have detected the ruse; I felt humiliated, and determined to redress my error. I knew she would not remain in the city an instant longer than she could get away. I hurried to her bankers, but found that she had drawn the amount due her an hour before.

"Who presented the check?" I asked of the clerk.

"A mulatto boy. It was made payable to bearer."

There was yet a chance. The French steamer left within an hour. It was possible she would seek that means of escape. I jumped in a cab and arrived there ten minutes before she left the wharf—just in time to assist an aged, decrepit gentleman into the cabin. There were a few passengers; none of them answered the description of the person I sought. I stood on the wharf watching the receding vessel until it disappeared. I was in the act of turning away when a hackman approached me with the remark:

"Mr. F., did you see that old man on board? He had a long white beard, and hair that fell on his shoulders."

"Yes."

"Well, there's something curious about him."

"Why?"

"Why, sir, when he got into my carriage he was a mulatto boy, and when he got out he was an old man!"

I will not repeat the expression I used then—it was neither refined nor polite, for I knew the vessel would be far out to sea before she could be overtaken. I was foiled by a woman. Nor could I help rejoicing, now that the chase was over, that she had escaped.

Innocent or guilty, there was a charm about her none could resist. The splendor of her wondrous beauty affected all who approached her. It lingers in my memory yet, and I could not have the sin of her blood upon my conscience.

THE LITTLE ONES.—Do you ever think what work a child does in a day? How, from sunrise to sunset, the dear little feet patter around—to us—so aimlessly; climbing up here, kneeling down there, running to another place, but never still, twisting and turning, rolling and reaching, and doubling, as if testing every bone and muscle for their future uses. It is very curious to watch it. One who does so may well and easily understand the deep breathing of the little sleeper, as, with one arm tossed over its curly head, it prepares for next days gymnastics. A busy creature is a little child.

"STUBBS," said one of his debtors, isn't it about time you paid me that little bill? "My dear sir," was the consoling reply, it is not a question of time, it is a question of money."

A PUPIL in declamation, having been told to gesticulate accordding to the sense, in commencing a piece with "The comet lifts its fiery tail," innocently lifted the tail of his coat, and looked around for applause.

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All letters pertaining to business of the office should be addressed to

JOHN LUTZ, BEDFORD, PA.

LUCK.

Dick stood looking in the window of a gift store. He ought to have been in his place at the office a half an hour before, but he stayed over night with Phil Barney, and over slept himself.

"I might as well be hung for a sheep as a lamb," thought he; "I'm late anyhow, and I'll take a peep in here and finish my cigar. If I should buy any of these gift-things, I shouldn't get a decent prize. I never had any *luck* in my life. Some folks are always in luck. There is Tom Porter. He has not been on the street any longer than I have, and his salary is raised, and he has one hundred dollars in the savings' bank. It's too bad. I've a good mind to go out West, where wages are better and board cheap."

Just then, to use Dick's language, "as bad luck would have it," his Uncle Richard, for whom he was named and whose good-will he particularly valued, drove up in a carriage, to call on an architect whose office was over the gift-store.

"What are you doing here, Dick, at half after nine in the morning? Throw away that cigar; get in my carriage, and I'll take you to the office. I want to talk with you."

The architect was out, and Uncle Richard's feet, that had been in active use sixty two years, carried him up and down the stairs and back to his seat about as soon as his eighteen-year old nephew could walk from the window to the carriage.

"What does the savage old fellow want of me? This is just a piece of my *bad luck*," thought Dick.

Uncle Richard got in, and repeated his question, "Why ain't you at your office? At your age I began my work at six o'clock by filling lamps and sweeping the store. You have one of the best places in town, and I'm afraid you'll lose it if you hang around mornings in this style. Dick if you were not my only sister's orphan son, I'd wipe my hands of you."

"It would be just my *luck*, uncle if you did."

"Nonsense! Dick, don't use that word to me. It is a word of the devil's coining. There is no such thing as *luck*.

"You call me a lucky man, do you?" said Uncle Richard.

Dick nodded his head.

"Well I didn't sleep nights with idle fellows like Phil Barney. I worked to learn the business, and make myself necessary to my employers, so that they would have to take me into partnership when I became a man—not with my eye on the clock and hand on my cap ready to rush for home. I wore pants a little too short for me, and coat-sleeves that would not cover my wrists, and coarse boots, till I could honestly pay for better ones. I walked when I wanted to ride, worked when I wanted to play, fasted when I wanted to eat, held my tongue when I wanted to make pert replies, got up when I wanted to lie abed, and went to bed when I wanted to sit up; and, to cap all, I never felt too old to obey my mother's wishes. The devil soon got tired hanging around me whispering about *good luck*. I laughed in his face, and now have the reward of a life of honest, active labor, through God's blessing."

"Dick, what are you going to do?"

"Uncle, sometimes I thing I'll go to Chicago or California, where so many young men make fortunes."

"You'll make a beggar or a thief if you do. The West is overrun now with silly fellows that are in search of *luck*. The men who succeed out there, work just as I have done. Your luck lies in your feet and hands and head. Listen to me, Dick. Don't run after luck. It is a device of the devil to lead young men into fatal pitfalls, gambling dens, and jails."

Just then the carriage stopped. Tom Porter hurried by on his way to the bank, too busy to see Dick or any one.

"Look at Tom Porter, Dick. Instead of hanging around a gift-store window in the middle of the morning, sponging cigars, and dreaming about good luck, he is hard at work learning business, and gaining the esteem of his employers.

"Never say LUCK to me again, Dick, as long as you live."—*American Messenger.*

HOW TO BREATHE.

The action of respiration should never be carried on through the mouth. "God breathed into man's nostrils the breath of life." The correctness of the inspired writer of old is fully sustaintd by modern physiology. The mischievous habit of carrying on the action of respiration through the mouth instead of through the nose, is the real origin of almost all the disease of the throat and lungs, and even consumption itself. Medical writers tell us that the excessive prespiration to which some are liable in their sleep, and which is so weakening to the system, is mainly the result of sleeping with the mouth open. Whether you walk, sit, read, or write or sleep keep your mouth closed, except when engaged in conversation or necessary vocal reading.

The phylosophy is this: The velocity of the blood through the body, and the heat of the body itself, depends mainly upon the quantity of atmosphere air taken into the lung

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, OCT. 29, 1869

SPECIE PAYMENTS—A FREE BANKING LAW.

At the close of the war in 1865 gold was at 129; we then had a paper currency of over 800 millions of dollars with which to transact the business of the country. At that time our manufacturers were flourishing everywhere; every man had plenty of money, and in spite of the war the whole North was more prosperous than ever before. Prompted by free-trade advisers taken into their councils by Andy Johnson and his Cabinet, Secretary McCulloch made his notorious Fort Wayne speech in which he insisted on an immediate and rapid contraction policy in order to reduce the price of gold and resume specie payments. The volume of the currency has been reduced about 200 millions, and to-day gold is 4 or 5 per cent higher than it was in 1865. We argued, and as we think demonstrated at that time, that contraction, while it would destroy our prosperity, would not bring specie payments. Our prediction has been verified by experience. The only way to bring about specie payments is to restore public confidence; cease advocating repudiation; pay off our debt as rapidly as possible and refund it at lower rates until our national indebtedness is brought down to an easily controlable amount, and lastly and most important of all, so encourage and foster our own manufactures as to enable them to supply our own markets. Gold is not needed at home except as a basis for currency. The cause of its high price is the demand for exportation to pay our foreign debts. When we manufacture goods of every variety, sufficient to supply our own markets, we will have no demand for gold for exportation, because we will have no foreign debts to pay. Then gold, not being needed or wanted for our own ordinary business exchanges, will not command any premium. But the question of specie payments is of small moment to us compared with the prosperity of the country. We have found the legal tenders more convenient and in every way more desirable in the transaction of business. We have also learned by experience that when they were most plenty, business of every kind was most prosperous. The contraction of the currency has caused the stoppage of many manufactoring enterprises and the working on short time of many more, has thrown laborers, in mine and factory, out of employment or restricted their power of buying because of decreased wages, and the result of all is dull times and scarcity of money. Now if the contraction of the currency has no effect on the gold premium, interferes with our prosperity, reduces our business, and thereby our revenue from Internal taxes, and consequently lessens our ability to pay our debt, why should it be continued? If on the contrary an abundance of paper money promoted our prosperity, increased our manufactures, gave every one plenty of work and liberal wages, gave the farmer high prices for his produce and caused a general prosperity, why shall we not return to the policy that supplies us with an abundance of that currency which has been shown to be so necessary to our prosperity? We think no one will deny that such a course is the best possible one to pursue. Such a conclusion arrived at, what course will best secure the object desired? In 1865 with $807,218,190 of a circulating medium for the North alone we were more prosperous than ever before. Under the contraction policy inaugurated by McCulloch we have but $646,000,000, for both North and South and the result is a scarcity of money everywhere and a general stagnation of business for want of a sufficient quantity of that medium through which our exchanges are effected. As a remedy for these evils we believe a free banking law, with the circulation secured on the plan of the national banks, will be found the safest, most convenient and most elastic system on which to furnish the country a circulating medium at once safe, current all over the country and adapting its volume to the business necessities of the whole country, and at the same time creating a home demand for our bonds and keeping the gold, payable as interest on them, at home. Shall it be tried?

LATER developments in regard to the late extraordinary gold gambling in New York, indicate that it was a purely political scheme. From the desperate efforts made to entice Grant or some member of his cabinet to identify himself with those reckless and dishonest operations, it is believed that those gigantic gambling schemes were concocted for the purpose of influencing the elections in Ohio and Pennsylvania. To such a pass has copperhead desperation come, that for the sake of power, they deliberately attempt to bankrupt the country by causing a financial crisis in which thousands of business men would be broken up and thousands of honest, worthy and industrious poor, would be thrown out of labor at the begining of winter, and compelled to beg or starve. Such deliberate wickedness is but little better than the rebel attempt to introduce small-pox into the Northern cities. Such are the legitimate fruits of Copperhead rule in New York city, and of the same character would be their rule, if they had control of the National Government.

THE official returns of the State give Geary a majority of 4596 and Williams, 8703. The vote for Williams is really the party vote and shows that the party strength has been fully retained, or in fact increased over that of last year in proportion to the vote polled. In 1868 with a vote of 653,155 Hartranft had a majority of 9677, now Williams has 8703 majority in a vote of 576,508 being a larger majority by 162 in proportion to the vote than that of last year. Taking into account the fact that a small poll is always against the majority party, in spite of which we have increased our majority, the copsare welcome to all the comfort they can get out of the election returns. If they are pleased with such gains, we have no cause to complain. We congratulate them on their skill in figuring comfort out of such returns. It don't take much to gratify them when they can't do any better.

A. J., is not wanted even by Tennessee as a United States Senator. He has disgraced her long enough and on Friday she selected Hon. Henry Cooper in preference to Andy by a vote of 55 to 51. A. J., will now have time to consider his ways. The Rebel Democracy are disconsolate over his defeat. The groans of the Harrisburg *Patriot* are heart rending. It still has faith in A. J's. star, if whiskey don't cut short his brilliant career.

MISFORTUNES never come singly as our Democratic cotemporaries have experienced. Pennsylvania, Ohio and Iown were bad enough for October, but now their especial pet Andy Johnson has been defeated. In spite of his most desperate and unscrupulous efforts the Tennessee Legislature has given him a ticket of leave to stay at home.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

The following States have officially notified the Department of State that they ratified the fifteenth Constitutional amendment on the date set opposite to their names:

Missouri	March 1, 1869.
Kansas	February 27, 1869.
North Carolina	March 5, 1869.
West Virginia	March 3, 1869.
Massachusetts	March 9 and 12, 1869.
Wisconsin	March 9, 1869.
Maine	March 12, 1869.
Louisiana	March 25, 1869.
Michigan	March 8, 1869.
South Carolina	March 16, 1869.
Pennsylvania	March 26, 1869.
Arkansas	March 30, 1869.
Connecticut	March 19, 1869.
Florida	June 15, 1869.
Illinois	March 5, 1869.
Indiana	May 13 and 14, 1869.
New York	March 17 and April 19, 1869.
New Hampshire	July 7, 1869.
Nevada	March 1, 1869.

Virginia ratified the amendment last week, but has not yet notified the State Department.

Of the above, Missouri, owing to a defective telegraph despatch sent from Washington by one of the members of the House, inadvertently omitted the second section of the amendment, and Kansas in her ratification changed the phraseology of the whole amendment. It is not doubted that the Legislatures of those States will correct these mistakes immediately after their meeting. That of Missouri meets on the last Monday of December and that of Kansas on the second Thursday of January next. The Legislature of Missouri was elected for two years in 1868, and an election for another Legislature in Kansas will take place on the first Tuesday of November. When these two States correct the mistakes in the ratification, twenty States will have sanctioned it. Eight more are needed. Seven of these are as follows:

Ohio—Legislature elected last Tuesday, meets first Monday in January.

Alabama—Legislature elected in Nov., 1868, for two years, largely Republican, meets second Monday in November.

Iowa—largely Republican Legislature, meets first Monday in January.

Minnesota—largely Republican Legislature, meets first Tuesday in January.

Nebraska—Legislature largely Republican, elected last week.

Vermont—Legislature largely Republican, elected first Thursday in September, and meets on Thursday next, the 21st of October.

Rhode Island—Legislature largely Republican. The Senate ratified the amendment on the 27th of May last, and the House postponed action till January, 1870, when the work will be finished, according to all our advices.

These States make the number twenty-seven.

Texas and Mississippi, when admitted, will give us twenty-nine, one more than necessary.

We see no possible obstacle in the way of the ratification, unless Ohio should not prove to have a Republican Legislature or Rhode Island should obstinately refuse co-operation; but we do not apprehend either contingency. The safety of the amendment is so assured that we look rather for assistance from some of the States heretofore most bitterly adverse to it—*Phila. Press.*

ANDY JOHNSON'S Senatorial fiasco is one of the most humiliating catastrophies that has ever befallen an ex-President. Never before has an ex-President offered himself for, nay begged for an office from his native State and been refused. Yet, even now, neither he nor his friends seem to realize the depth of his degradation. Poor Andy! will not they who profes to be his friends now advise him to retire to private life and that oblivion, which alone can save him from further disgrace?

IN Philadelphia the whiskey ring ruffians, Hugh Morrow and James Dougherty, who attempted to kill Detective James J. Brooks while in the discharge of his official duty, were found guilty of an assault with intent to kill. The trial ended on Saturday last. The prisoners were remanded to prison to await their sentence. A motion was entered for a new trial, but the verdict is just and it is not probable a new trial will be granted.

FRANCE is in an unsettled condition verging upon revolution. Great fears are entertained of an uprising in Paris, and a large military force is concentrated therein to prevent or suppress any outbreak.

THE Right Hon. Edward Geoffrey Stanley, Earl of Derby a well known English Statesman, died on Saturday the 23 inst., after a lingering illness in the 71st year of his age.

RESIGNATION of Judge BREWSTER

He is Appointed Attorney General of the State.

The Correspondence.

PHILADELPHIA, October 25.—The following important correspondence explains itself. Judge Brewster went to Harrisburg this morning to have an interview with Gov. Geary:

"EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, PA., Oct. 23, 1869.—*Hon. F. Carroll Brewster, Philadelphia, Pa.*—SIR: Placing the highest esteem in your friendship, ability and integrity as a man and a lawyer, I have the honor to tender to you the position of Attorney General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, vice Hon. Benjamin Harris Brewster.

"Should you determine to accept, I desire you to do so without delay and notify me both by telegram and letter, and at once assume the duties of your office.

"Very respectfully,
[Signed] "JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor."

"PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25, 1869.—*To His Excellency, John W. Geary, Governor*—SIR: Your favor of the 23d inst., tendering to me the position of Attorney General of this Commonwealth, has been duly received.

"I accept the appointment with many thanks for the honor conferred upon me and for the courteous terms in which you have been pleased to tender it. It shall be my earnest effort to discharge the duties of the office to the utmost of my ability.

"With regard,
Very respectfully yours.
[Signed] "F. CARROLL BREWSTER."

Edward M. Paxson, a well known and able lawyer of this city, has been appointed by Governor Geary to the judgeship made vacant by Judge Brewster's resignation.

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE IN FRANCE.—Sunday has hitherto not been generally observed in France by a complete cessation from labor. Recently, however, a decided movement has been made in that country by mechanics, working men, and attendants in stores, to obtain a holiday on the first day of the week, and extensive strikes are now threatened to secure this object. This movement is warmly supported by the religious papers, who assert that the working people desire to enjoy the privilege of attending church. The first practical attempt to obtain a holiday on Sunday has just been made by the newspaper compositors of Havre, who have signed an agreement not to work on the first day of the week after the end of October. A general measure of this kind, it is asserted, will be adopted by the compositors of Paris and the other cities of France, so that after Novembsr 1st newspapers will only be issued on six days of the week. At present the French newspapers appear on every day of the year, except the days succeeding New Year's day, August 15th, or the Fete of Napoleon, Easter Sunday, and Whit Sunday.

Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 22.

After the vote of yesterday in the Legislative joint convention, Johnson stands a pretty fair show of being elected to-day as Senator, although his ultimate defeat is quite within the bounds of possibility. His more sanguine friends triumphantly assert he will be elected on the first ballot, but this is exceedingly doubtful.

The opposition were caucusing last night, and probably decided upon some man to concentrate on to-day. The trouble is, that they embrace too many conflicting elements to present a bold front, and this, in connection with the fact that they cannot bring out a strong man with a national reputation and the question of towering ability attaching to his name, is very likely to bring about their defeat in the end.

LATER.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 22.

The grand Senatorial contest is ended, and the result has taken every one by surprise. Johnson's friends felt confident of his success, but it appears a trap was sprung on him, as when the vote came to be taken Johnson received 51 votes and Henry Cooper, of Davidson county, 55. Intense excitement prevailed on the announcement of the vote.

FROM VIRGINIA.

Doings of the Legislature—Elections of United State Senators.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 19.—In the House to-day a communication was received from Gen. Canby, thanking them for the privilege of the floor voted him yesterday. The resolution relative to the recent elections at the North, introduced yesterday, was tabled. A joint resolution was offered memorializing Congress to grant a general amnesty, in the manner prescribed in section three of the fourteenth amendment. Referred to a committee.

In the Senate a resolution looking to carry out the educational provisions of the constitution, was laid on the table, on the ground that such resolutions were not within the provision of the Senate as now organized. Both houses went into an election for United States Senators, and elected Lieutenant Governor John P. Lewis for the long and Judge J. W. Johnston, of Washington county, for the short term. The Wells republican condidates, Alexander Sharp and L. H. Chandler, received the votes of their friends. The election was made by a strict party vote with the exception of three Wells members, who voted for Lewis and Johnston.

The Earthqkake in New England.

MAINE.

ROCKLAND, Oct. 22.—A shock of earthquake was felt here this morning.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 22.—This morning at half past five o'clock, a shock of earthquake, lasting more than a minute, was felt in this vicinity. Nearly every one was awakened. Door bells were rung and buildings shaken. It extended all along the river.

EASTPORT, Oct. 22.—The earthquake here at 5.40 A. M., to-day was the severest ever experienced in this vicinity.

MASSACHUSETTS.

SPRINGFELD, Oct. 22.—A slight earth quake, lasting twenty seconds, was felt here at 5 o'clock this morning.

BOSTON, Oct. 22.—The earthquake was felt very distinctly in Boston and the neighboring country.

WORCHESTER, Oct. 22.—The earthquake this morning lasted about three seconds, the motion appearing to be from east to west. Movements of lesser violence followed, about two seconds intervening.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, Oct. 22.—Several distinct shocks of earthquake were felt here early this morning. No damage was done.

CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, Oct. 22.—The earthquake was distinctly felt here this morning.

The Yerger Case.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22, 1869.—It has been ascertained that the occasion of the special Cabinet meeting, on Wednesday last, was the consideration of the notorious Yerger case. Attorney General Hoar had expressed the opinion that, owing to the well-known defects of those sections of the reconstruction acts referring to the jurisdiction of the civil courts, the Supreme Court will undoubtedly render an opinion in the case adverse to the powers of the military tribunal before which Yerger was tried and convicted. The result of the consultation was, of course, a decision to abide by the final action of the court. It is generally understood that this final action will not be promulgated by the court until after Congress meets. No one pretends to deny the fact of Yerger's guilt, but both Democrats and Republicans admit that he ought to be tried by competent constitutional authority, and consequently the expected decision of the Supreme Court will be received with satisfaction by all parties concerned. In this connection it is proper to add that the rumors printed regarding President Grant's intention to disregard the mandates of the court, are proved to be false by the fact that it has been in his power to execute Yerger's sentence at any time since it was forwarded to him for approval. Instead of doing so, however, he has anxiously courted the intervention of the judiciary for the purpose of being governed in his actions by the highest authority which could possibly be interested in the case. It is therefore probable that in due course of time Yerger will be turned over to the civil authorities for trial.

The Late Judicial Election in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 23.—The majorities of the Supreme Judges are for Crockett, Democrat, supported by the Independents, 3,181, and for Wallace, Democrat, 697. The vote was unusually light, only 13,500 being cast. Owing to the rain there was general apathy in the judicial election, and nothing definite has been received.

It has been raining for three days, and the telegraph lines are out of order.

The returns from the interior are favorable to the Democrats, and the election of J. B. Crockett and Wm. Wallace, Democrats, for the Supreme Court bench, is conceded. Late Alaska advices report rich discoveries of gold in the lake country, in the southern part of the Territory. Prospectors say that $20 a day can be made. The Indians are hostile to the projected settlement of the Boston men in their country.

From France.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—It is asserted that a number of Deputies propose to introduce a law at the next meeting of the Corps to annul the decree of 1852, confiscating the property of the Orleans princes. The *Patrie* reports that the ultra radicals are visiting workshops and urging the men to take part in the demonstration of the 26th inst.

La Presse says the revolutionary committee in Paris have warned the workmen in the provinces that on October 26 there will be a general uprising in this city. The radical journals do not approve the proposed demonstration. It is rumored that Ledru Rollin, Felix Pratt, Victor Hugo, Louis Blanc, and other extreme radicals, will come forward as candidates for the Corps in the supplementary elections soon to be held in Paris.

A duel was fought to-day between Count de Blaumont and the Duke de Fitz James, and the latter was dangerously wounded.

From Spain.

MADRID, Oct. 22.—The indications now are that the Duke of Montpensier will be the successful candidate for the throne of Spain.

MADRID, Oct. 22.—The country generally is tranquil. Senor Orense, a celebrated Republican leader in the Cortes, has been arrested.

MADRID, Oct. 22.—The *Press* strongly urges the immediate election of a King, and suggests the elevation of Espartero to the throne for life, and the designation of the Duke of Genoa as his successor.

In the Cortes, the question of ordering an election for Deputies, to supply the places of those who joined the insurgents, is now under consideration.

SOME young rascal, of somewhat the same size, complexion and build as Prince Arthur, palmed himself off in a house of revelry in Toronto, a few days ago, as the genuine Prince. He was accompanied by several other young scamps, whom he styled his brother officers. They ran up a bill of $100 and went off without paying. But the proprietors of the house were very glad to have the privilege of serving them.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

Vote of State in 1868 and 1869.

COUNTIES.	AUD. GEN.		GOVERNOR.	
	BOYLE, Dem.	HARTRANFT, Rep.	GEARY, Rep.	PACKER, Dem.
Adams	3174	2852	2622	3869
Allegheny	14923	23880	17858	13301
Armstrong	3459	3987	3439	3079
Beaver	2675	3540	3096	2402
Bedford	3019	2625	2485	2832
Berks	13921	7413	6971	13531
Blair	3783	3841	3481	2773
Bradford	3863	7612	6053	3686
Bucks	7538	6931	6505	7061
Butler	3292	3723	3240	2994
Cambria	3587	2849	2539	3187
Cameron	441	537	474	423
Carbon	2772	2129	1940	2625
Centre	3765	3388	3102	3464
Chester	6658	8850	8230	6146
Clarion	2956	1908	1785	2821
Clearfield	3037	1895	1799	3015
Clinton	2765	1902	1839	2509
Columbia	4058	2077	1845	3714
Crawford	5390	7026	6107	4865
Cumberland	4433	3801	3514	4468
Dauphin	4525	6190	5660	4328
Delaware	2764	4016	3532	2295
Elk	1054	508	475	968
Erie	4531	7702	6498	4338
Fayette	4770	3745	3340	4229
Franklin	4321	4352	3698	4066
Fulton	1113	782	680	1066
Forest	348	352	303	293
Greene	3374	1722	1542	2992
Huntingdon	2498	3475	2825	2368
Indiana	2301	4842	4003	2076
Jefferson	2094	2076	1967	2039
Juniata	1863	1467	1254	1842
Lancaster	8570	15313	12804	8316
Lawrence	1716	3691	3217	1492
Lebanon	2858	4267	4027	2996
Lehigh	6305	4733	4555	6133
Luzerne	13420	9992	8690	9696
Lycoming	5031	4680	4053	4587
M'Kean	809	983	880	696
Mercer	4177	4703	4529	3785
Mifflin	1828	1858	1640	1702
Monroe	2789	745	659	2992
Montgomery	8905	7948	7563	8447
Montour	1683	1191	1066	1551
Northampton	7491	4452	4023	7419
Northumberland	4146	3694	3497	4000
Perry	2526	2576	2439	2408
Philadelphia	60808	60633	51202	46802
Pike	1169	338	315	1054
Potter	811	1604	1334	708
Schuylkill	9538	8193	7902	8901
Snyder	1343	1865	1719	1315
Somerset	1809	3195	2940	1760
Sullivan	846	471	466	759
Susquehanna	3377	4682	4064	2987
Tioga	2951	5470	4555	1825
Union	1340	2054	1788	1267
Venango	3761	4431	3507	3241
Warren	1882	2990	2430	1699
Washington	4949	4940	4476	4652
Wayne	3397	2698	2275	2715
Westmoreland	6569	5335	4853	6195
Wyoming	1765	1549	1452	1772
York	9006	6053	5545	8526
Totals	321739	331416	290552	285956
		321739	285956	
Majority		9677	4596	

Henry Cooper.

A Sketch of the New Senator from Tennessee.

The Senator elect, Mr. Cooper, is well known in Tennessee. He was born in Maury county, in that State, during the early part of the present century, and is now a man in the prime of life. He is a brother of Edward Cooper, well known to our readers as the Secretary of President Johnson during his administration. He moved to Bedford county at an early age, studied law, and was admitted to the bar. After a few years his practice became large, and he was known as one of the ablest lawyers in the State.

About the year 1850 Mr. Cooper married, and during the same year he first entered into political life. At this time he was elected to the State Legislature by a majority of some 500 votes, after a most exciting contest. At the next election he was opposed by the most popular and influential man in the country, and his defeat by several hundreds was regarded as a matter of absolute certainty. Mr. Cooper, however, entered upon the canvass with great energy and determination. He imparted to his supporters the same spirit he possessed, and the result was that, upon the largest vote ever polled in Bedford up to that time, he was returned to the Legislature by a majority of twenty. In politics he was a Whig, and, indeed, never has voted a Democratic ticket that we are aware of. When the rebellion broke out he did not he sitate a moment to avow his devotion to the Union, and his unalterable purpose never to give his support to the secession cause. During the entire war his course was consistent with his staunch Unionism, so that he will appear before the Senate of the United States with a record as acceptable as that of Senator Sumner.

Upon ex-President Johnson being appointed Governor of Tennessee, soon after the fall of Nashville, he tendered a State Judgeship to Mr. Cooper, who accepted the offer and served in that position until 1866, when he resigned for the purpose of accepting a chair in the Faculty of the Cumberland University of Lebanon. Several times during his term he endeavored to resign, but Governer Brownlow, although aware of his conservatism, declined to receive the resignation. In one of his messages to the Legislature Brownlow referred to Judge Cooper in the highest terms of praise, expressing his earnest regret that the State Judiciary should be deprived of so pure and upright a member.

At the recent election in Tennessee Mr. Cooper was the Conservative nominee for the State Senate from the Eighteenth district of Tennessee, and was elected by a large majority.

South America.

The Earthquake along the Coast.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—The steamer Arizona, from Aspinwall October 15, arrived here this morning, bringing important particulars of the earthquake along the Pacific coast of South America on the 1st inst. The small town of Chacas, in the department of Arequippa, was entirely destroyed.

The governor of the city reports that the shock lasted four minutes and a half, and was much stronger than that of August 13, a year ago. The extreme force of this earthquake confined itself to Chacas alone, for in the neighboring town it was only observed. In the southern part of Peru, in the territory lying between the 15th and 20th degrees, south latitude, the more violent shocks constantly continue. The recent violent upheavings occurred while the moon was about half way from the earth and was seven days old, and Professor Faib's theory has not been demonstrated.

In Peru no violent earthquakes had been experienced since the first of the month, but until October is passed there are strong fears in many quarters, and rents in all the large cities have fallen considerably.

In Salvador, on the 8th ult., a rather severe earthquake was experienced in the capital, which was, however, of only a few seconds duration.

RAILROAD SIGNALS.—Electricity is hereafter to be applied to railroad switches to regulate the signals so that it will be out of the question for an accident to happen by switches being left carelessly open or insecurely fastened. An instrument, similar in character to a magnet, is applied to the upright of the switch, and the lever working switch is nicely fixed so as to operate the magnet, which is connected by wires to the signal box, some two squares distant.

The instruments and batteries used at the signal stations are similar to those found in a telegraph office, excepting a machine for winding up the cord connected with the red signal flag, which, however, is very simple in its construction, yet efficacious. The red signal is made of a piece of flannel tacked to a square frame, which is fitted in the box. A glass door in the latter protects it from the weather. When a switch is open, either an inch or all the way, the red signal lowers, and when closed it raises displaying a white back ground. The cutting of the wire will likewise cause the red signal to drop so that if the least thing is wrong about the switch or the wires the engineer of an approaching train cannot fail to detect it.

NOT enough wheat will be raised this year in Great Britain to suffice for the consumption of the people by seventy five million bushels. To supply this deficiency will cost about $100,000,000 in gold.

ITEMS.

MR. DRAKE, who put down the first oil well in this country, and who at one time was worth a million, recently died in the poor house. The first derrick and engine still stand over the well, and are very carefully preserved. A monument is to be erected to his memory, which will contain a room in which the engine is to be placed.

THE Democratic nominee for sheriff in Fond du Lac made the following acceptation speech: "Gentlemen—I have served you as sheriff one term. I regard this nomination as an indorsement of my official conduct I cannot make a speech or preach, but when this convention is over, we will all go down to Rupp's and take a drink."

AN evidence that ladies are getting their full share of literary work, at least, is seen in the fact that four English magazines are now edited by ladies, while some of the best known writers of fiction are of the gentler sex. It is said that Sir Charles Lyell and a prominent member of Parliament each employs a lady in the capacity of private secretary.

THE ladies of Dallas, Oregon, lately got up some tableaux for the benefit of a church, among which was one called the "New Order of Things." In it the men were represented as nursing babies, making bread and talking one another to death, while the women were chopping wood and doing other out-door work. The picture was received with applause.

ON Thursday night the depot of the Eastern Railroad, at Manchester, Massachusetts, was broken into, and the safe, weighing eight hundred pounds, carried off in a hand-car about a mile and a half, broken open with a crow-bar, and robbed of its contents, about $300. A trunk full of railroad tickets was also taken, and scattered along the line of the railroad.

A DENVER special says the Kansas Pacific party, including Cyrus W. Field and Mr. Meek, agricultural editor of the New York *Tribune*, arrived there yesterday morning, after inspecting the country between Sheridan and Danver, and over one thousand miles of the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, in reference to the extension of the Kansas Pacific Railway and future business.

A FORT BENTON, Montana, telegram notices the arrival of a party of miners from a point four hundred and twenty five miles north, they having been forced to leave on account of the Blackfeet Indians and the refusal of the British to sell them provisions. The party, consisting of nine men, subsisted ten days on one grouse. The weather at Benton was cold, the mercury yesterday being ten degrees below zero.

JOHN HAFIELD, who has just died in England, at the age of 102, was a soldier in the time of William and Mary. He was tried and condemned for sleeping on his post, but absolutely denied the charge, solmenly declaring that instead of being asleep, he distinctly heard the clock of St. Paul's strike thirteen at midnight. This fact was actually substantiated, the clock on the particular night striking thirteen instead of twelve, and the King pardoned the soldier.

IT is said to have been discovered that the newly elected Senator from Virginia, Mr. Johnston, as well as Mr. Gibson, one of the Representatives from that State, is still laboring under the disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment, which was ratified after the passage of the act of Congress relieving the disabilities of Johnston and Gibson, as it is asserted that the act of Congress approved April 1, 1869, removing the disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment, fails to embrace within its terms Mr. Johnston or Mr. Gibson.

FRANCIS HILL, of Exeter, Maine, a man now about eighty years old, took up wild land and began farming about sixty years ago. He lives on the same farm to day, and in that time he has never bought a pound of flour or meal of any kind, a kernel of corn or grain, a potato or apple, a pound of butter or cheese, of pork, beef or mutton, or any other namable thing which farmers in Maine ordinarily produce from their farms. He has one of the best farms in his town and works it yet himself.

BEECHER says: "Laziness is one of the most inexcusable of crimes. I know men lose it sometimes because they have genius. If they have—which they usually have not—they are all the more guilty if they are lazy. For, if a man has genius, (and that is a term which, when properly used, means an organization so sensative that it easily goes into a state of exaltation, and produces results more fruitful than can be produced by ordinary means), the more he has of it the greater is the responsibility that God laid upon him to use it."

BELFAST, Maine, has an Enoch Arden case. Twenty years ago Robert Steele, a resident then there, went to California, leaving a wife and one child. For a time letters were regularly received, but for the last ten years nothing had been heard from him. His wife believing him dead, about five years ago married, by which marriage she has one child. To the surprise of every one, Mr. Steele recently returned and inquired for his wife and child. His emotion on learning that she was married again was very great. The son for whom he inquired has grown to a fine young man and is mate of a ship.

GENERAL KRYZANOWSKI, supervisor of Georgia and Florida, reports under date of October 12, that Jackson and Washington counties, in Florida, are under the control of an armed force, which was risen to prevent the execution of the revenue laws. The leader of this mob, one James P. Coker, who is represented to be a wealthy and influential man, has threatened Assistant Assessor Love, of Marivna, with personal violence, and has challenged him to fight. That officer writes to the supervisor that he can only canvass his district at the hazzard of his life, and Assessor Wilson writes corroborating his assistant's statement.

IT is not true, as recently published, that Minister Washburne has applied to the State Department for $15,000 in gold for contingent expenses. The facts are, as obtained from an official source, that Minister Washburne, Minister Curtin, and Mr. Moran, first Secretary of legation in London, recently severally applied to the Government to allow them each between $300 and $400 additional for office rent. The records of the Fifth Auditor's Office show that since Minister Washburne has been in France he has declined to receive certain allowances until he could legally satisfy himself that he was entitled to them.

SINGULAR DISCOVERIES IN ARIZONA.—Commissioner Wilson, of the General Land Office, has just received returns of the survey of the township and section lines of five townships on the Gila river, in southern Arizona, containing 105,252 acres of agricultural and grazing lands, bearing evidence of having been formerly under a high state of cultivation for centuries, and abounding in ruins of elaborate and sometimes magnificient structures, together with relics of obliterated races possessing considerable knowledge of the arts and manufactures; among the most extensive of the ruins being those called Casa Grande, about two miles southwest of the junction of the east and south channels of the Gila river. These townships embrace the growing towns of Adamsville and Florence, on the Fort Yuma and Fort Grant wagon roads, as well as numerous productive farms and pastures, well stocked with cattle and sheep.

THE newspaper reporters of New York have not been able to make much out of Father Hyacinthe, who seems to keep his own counsel, and the all-g-d conversations with him which have appeared in print are pure fancy work. To Dr. Prime, however, he said: "I shall esteem it an honor and a pleasure to become acquainted with all the Christian people of this country. I recognize the Protestant as well as the Catholic as the religion of Christ, and desire while I am in the United States to make myself thoroughly acquainted with the religious, social and political state of things. *Je reste un Catholic*—I remain a Catholic—but I resist the abuses of the Church." Dr. Prime asked if while he (Pere Hyacinthe) was in this country he would address public assemblies, remarking that the public would be greatly pleased to hear his utterances. Father Hyacinthe responded that he desired to remain quiet while he was here, and to observe without being heard. Referring to Dr. Prime's christian name. "Irenæus," engraved on the *carte de visite*, Father Hyacinthe said in Greek: "It is peace—*Irene*—and your visit and expressions of sympathy have brought peace to my heart."

New Advertisements.

A PACIFIC RAILWAY

GOLD LOAN.

$6,500,000.

We beg leave to announce that we have accepted the agency of the

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.,

For the sale of its

New Seven Per Cent.

Thirty Year Gold Loan, Free from Tax.

This Loan amounts to $6,500,000.

First Mortgage Land-Grant and Sinking Fund Bonds,

secured upon the extension of the Railway from near Sheridan, in Kansas, to Denver, Colorado, a distance of 247 miles, of which 12 miles are completed, and the rest is under construction. It is also a Mortgage upon the Road, the Rolling Stock and Franchise of this first-class Railway, besides now running through the State of Kansas,

And in successful operation for 437 miles

west of the Missouri River, and earning already enough to meet all of its expenses and existing obligations, besides

More than the Interest upon this new Loan.

In addition to this the Bonds are also secured by a first mortgage of the

Government Land Grant of Three Million Acres,

extending in alternate sections on either side of the track, from the 394th mile post in Kansas to Denver. The proceeds of the sale of these lands are to be invested by the Trustees in the 7 per cent Bonds themselves up to 120 or in U.S. bonds, as

A Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the Bonds.

The lands embrace some of the finest portions of the magnificent Territory of Colorado, including a coal field and pinery. The company also holds as an asset another tract of

Three Millions of Acres in the State of Kansas,

and although not pledged as a security for this Loan, their possession adds largely to the Company's wealth and credit. We estimate the

Value of the Company's property, covered by this mortgage, at $23,000,000 net, while the Loan is merely

$6,500,000.

The bonds have

Thirty Years to Run,

from May 1, 1869, and will pay

Seven per cent. Interest in Gold,

semi-annually, on May 1 and Nov. 1, and are

Free from Government Taxation,

the Company paying the tax.

The PRINCIPAL of the loan is made PAYABLE in GOLD, in the City of New York, but each coupon will be

Payable in Frankfort, London or New York

at the option of the holder, without notice, at the following rates.

On $1,000 Bond in N. Y., $35 (gold) each half year
" " London...£7 3s. 10 " "
" " Frankfort 87 fr. 30 krtzs., "

The Agents of the Loan, before accepting the trust had the condition of the Road, and the country through which it runs, carefully examined. They are happy to give the Loan an emphatic endorsement as a

First Class Investment,

in every respect perfectly sure, and in some essential even

Better than Government Securities.

The Bonds will be sold for the present at

96, *and accrued Interest, both in Currency,*

the Agents reserving the right to advance the rate.

The attention of investors is invited to these well-secured bonds which we recommend as one of the most profitable investments in the market. Gold and Government Securities taken in payment at their market value, without commissions. Pamphlets, with maps giving full information, sent on application.

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange Place, N. Y.
M. K. JESUP & CO.,
No. 12 Pine Street, N. Y.
6aug3m

PACIFIC RAILWAY GOLD LOAN.

Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & Co., 53 Exchange Place, and M. K. JESUP & Co. 12 Pine Street, N. Y., offer for sale the Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway. These Bonds pay seven per cent. in Gold; have thirty years to run; are secured by a Land Grant of Three Million Acres of the Finest Lands in Kansas and Colorado. In addition to this special grant the Company also owns Three Millions of Acres in Kansas, which are being rapidly sold to develop the country and improve the road. They are a first mortgage upon the extension of the road from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado. The road in operation *now earns more than enough net income to pay the interest on the new loan.* There is no better security in the market—this being in some respects better than Government Securities. *Principal and Interest payable in Gold.* Price 96, and accrued Interest, in Currency. Pamphlets, Maps and Circulars furnished on application.

13aug3m

DR. GEO. C. DOUGLAS will give prompt attention to all professional business submitted to his care.

Especial attention given to obstetrics; diseases of women, and all chronic diseases. Residence at Maj. Washabaugh's. Office opposite INQUIRER building. Office hours from 10 to 11 A. M. and 4 to 5 P. M. au13

J. W. KNOX,
BUILDER OF FIRST-CLASS
LIGHT AND HEAVY WAGONS,

Invites attention to his stock of finished wagons and seasoned wood works. Shop one-half mile west of Bedford. 27aug

Real Estate.

TWO FARMS AT PRIVATE SALE

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY CHEAP REAL ESTATE.

A FARM IN MORRISON'S COVE.

A SPLENDID FARM WITHIN TWO MILES OF BEDFORD.

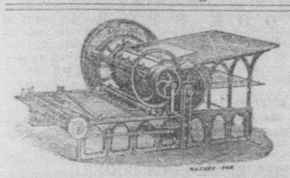
The subscriber will sell at private sale, on very reasonable terms, and at reduced prices, the following described, very valuable real estate, viz:

A TRACT OF LAND situated in Morrison's Cove, about one mile from Lafayetteville, and four miles from Woodberry, in Middle Woodberry twp., containing 102 acres, more or less, about 45 acres cleared and under fence, with one and a half story log house, log barn, blacksmith shop and other out buildings, adjoining lands of Jackson Stuckey on the east, Christ. Kochenderfer on the north, John Keagy on the west, and Ignatius Brant's heirs on the south. This can be made one of the neatest and most pleasant little farms in the Cove with very little expense. There is an abundance of water, plenty of fruit and splendid timber upon it—all that is necessary to make it desirable.

ALSO,

A MOST EXCELLENT TRACT OF LIME STONE AND RIVER BOTTOM L

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, OCT. 29, 1869.

DIRECTORY.—The following is a directory of the Officers of Bedford County and the Borough of Bedford, of the Ministers of Bedford, and the time of meeting of the different associations:

BEDFORD COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. Alex. King.
Associate Judges—Wm. G. Eicholtz and Geo. W. Gump.
Prothonotary, Register and Recorder, &c.—O. E. Shannon.
District Attorney—E. F. Kerr.
Treasurer—Isaac Mengel.
Sheriff—Robert Steckman.
Deputy Sheriff—Philip Huzzard.
County Surveyor—Samuel Ketterman.
Commissioners—F. P. Beegle, David Howsare, and P. M. Barton *Clerk*—John G. Fisher.
Counsel—John W. Dickerson.
Directors of Poor—H. Egulf, Michael, Diehl, and J. I. Noble. *Steward* — Samuel Defibaugh. *Counsel*—J. W. Dickerson. *Clerk*—W. C. Shaffer. *Treasurer*—William Bowles. *Physician*—Dr. F. C. Reamer.
Auditors—M. A. Hunter, John D. Lucas, and S. Whip.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess—V. Steckman.
Assistant Burgess—Josiah Haley.
Council—W. Bowles, Jonathan Brightbill, W. M. Cook, J. M. Shoemaker, Hiram Lentz and J. Reed. *Clerk*—H. Nicodemus. *Treasurer*—Jno. H. Rush.
Constable—Richard Curboy.
High Constable—Lawrence Defibaugh.
School Directors—Job Mann, Isaac Mengle, Geo. Mengle, Jacob Bowser, John Cessna. H. Nicodemus. *Secretary*—T. R. Gettys. *Treasurer*

MINISTERS.

Episcopalian—Rev. Alfred J. Barrow.
Presbyterian—Rev. R. F. Wilson.
Lutheran—Rev. J. Q. McAttee.
Methodist—Rev. A. W. Gibson.
German Reformed—Rev. H. Heckerman.
Roman Catholic—Rev. Thomas Heyden.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Bedford Lodge, No. 320, A. Y. M., meets on the first Wednesday on or before full moon, in the Bedford Hall, on the corner of Pitt and Richard streets.
Peace Branch Encampment, No. 114, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 202, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 148, I. O. G. T., meets in the Court House, on Monday evening of each week.
Bedford Council, No. 502, O. U. A. M., meets on Thursday evening of each week, in the Masonic Hall.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP R. R.—*Fall Arrangement.*—Mail Train leaves Mt. Dallas at 1.00 P. M. arrives at Huntingdon at 4.20 P. M. Leaves Huntingdon at 8.40 A. M.—arrives at Mt. Dallas at 11.52 A. M. Coaches leave Mt. Dallas for Bedford on the arrival of each train.
Coaches leave Bedford for Mt. Dallas at 11.00 A. M. to connect with the Mail Train.
The Post Office in Bedford will open at 7 o'clock A. M. and close at 8 o'clock P. M. during week days, and on Sunday will be kept open from 7 till 8 o'clock A. M.

Local Affairs.

To prevent the hair from falling out, use *Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.*

"100 CHOICE SELECTIONS No. 2," for sale at the Inquirer Book Store.

WE call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mrs. E. V. Mowery, who has just opened a fine stock of the latest styles of Winter goods. Call and see them.

SCHOOL books are selling cheaper at the INQUIRER Book Store than anywhere else in town.

THE best system of practical instruction pursued in this country is that practiced at the Iron City College. To learn the estimation in which it is held by competent judges, send to the Principals, Smith & Cowley, Pittsburgh, Pa., for circulars containing full particulars.

ALL the Monthly Magazines, Periodicals and daily papers can be had at the Inquirer Book Store.

EARTHQUAKES.—On the 22nd a shock resembling an earthquake was felt in various parts of Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts. It occurred about five o'clock in the morning and lasted about twenty seconds, shattering the window glass and jarring the houses to such an extent as to fearfully alarm all the occupants.

DONT forget that the Inquirer Book Store is the place to buy school books, pens, inks, stationery &c.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A Mr. Williams of Cumberland, who had married a Miss Filler of Rainsburg, was visiting the last named place, last week with his wife, when he took sick suddenly with bilious colic, and died of prostration in a few days. Dr. Hughes was his attendant. The deceased belonged to the order of I. O. O. F., and was kindly cared for by the members in that vicinity.

COUNTRY merchants wishing to lay in a stock of school books will find it to their advantage to call at the INQUIRER Book Store before purchasing elsewhere.

"IF men or women could but find the fabled fountain which is said to restore health, and strength, and beauty, with what eagerness they would rush to drink its waters." It is found in the S. T.—1860—. The sale of the PLANTATION BITTERS is without a precedent in the history of the world. They are at once the most speedy, strengthening health restorer ever discovered. It requires but a single trial to understand this.

Go to the INQUIRER Book Store for stationery, school books, miscellaneous books, newspapers, magazines, pens, pencils, inks and everything in that line. Don't be afraid to go in and look around anyhow—No harm done if you don't buy.

WE understand our friend, Jacob Furry, is putting up a fine large brick building at New Enterprise, which he intends using as a business house. Thus we see the spirit of enterprise is growing all over the county. We are always glad to hear of our friends succeeding in business, particularly when their individual success is the means of improving and beautifying the county by the erection of buildings manufactories &c., which are honors to the county.

BLANK receipts for the use of Treasurers of school Districts, and Justices' receipts for county taxes, Executions, Subpœnas, Summonses, all kinds of blanks for school Directors, Judgment notes, Deeds &c., &c., always on hand at the INQUIRER Book Store.

SALES OF PROPERTY.—The following sales of property were made within the last ten days. John James to William Cuppett, a farm near New Paris for $10,000. John James to Abraham Moses, a farm situate on the Hollidaysburg turnpike, in Union twp., for $18,575. Wm. Schaeffer to Hon. John Cessna, a house and lot on Juliana St., Bedford, for $6,200. Lewis F. Dart to John Alsip, Esq., three town lots on Cumberland Valley road, for $700. J. B. Cessna to Wm. Horn, a town lot on the Shuck extension for $450. Trustees sale—The farm of John Riley, dec'd in Juniata twp., was purchased by Wm. Riley for $3800.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half its price. tf.

Y. M. C. ASSOCIATION CONVENTION.—We have received a circular issued by the Young Men's Christian Association of Williamsport, extending the hospitalities of their city to delegates attending the Y. M. C. A. State Convention at that place, Nov. 2d, a notice of which we published sometime ago. The Committee have made arrangements with the Pennsylvania Railroad and all its branches, and most other roads in the State to return delegates free on certificate of the officers of the Convention.

The opening meeting will be held Tuesday afternoon, a meeting of welcome in the evening, and the farewell meeting on Thursday evening. The topics for discussion are:

1st. What is the special work for which Young Men's Christain Associations have been called into existence?

2d. What means for mental improvement, *actually tried*, have been most effectual in attracting young men to the rooms of the Association and under its influence?

3d. What means shall be used by the Associations to improve the religious and social condition of young men?

4th. What is our duty toward the casual visitors at our rooms, and how can it best be performed?

5th. What is the work for Associations in smaller towns and in the country, and how best carried on?

6th. The opportunities afforded by the Association, for Ministers of the Gosple to embrace in the service of the Master? It is also suggested that in connection with the closing service of the last evening, the topic be "Personal Consecration to Christ."

Accompanying it is an earnest appeal from Mr. Cree, chairman of the State Executive Committee, addressed to pastors, in which he says: "We think it particularly desirous that a Young Men's Christain Associations be organized amongst you, as an auxiliary to the Church, and for that purpose would ask you to consult with other pastors in furtherance of this end. So thoroughly are our Associations known to be merely an arm of the Church, when they are understood, that we are certain you will gladly avail yourselt of their instrumentality. Will you not assist us in securing delegates to the convention, and in taking steps to interest your young men in the Master's work, through the agency of the Young Men's Christain Association?"

Pittsburgh delegates will leave at 7:20 Monday evening, going through via Tyrone. Other delegates are invited to join them.

A WORD FOR LOCAL NEWSPAPERS.—We take the following from the N. Y. *Tribune*. It is true, and we commend it to every one who has an interest in the place where he resides:

"Nothing is more common than to hear people talk of what they pay for advertising, &c., as so much given in charity. Newspapers by enhancing the value of their property in the neighborhood, and giving the localities in which they are published a reputation abroad, benefit all such, particularly if they are merchants or real estate owners, thrice the amount yearly of the meagre sum they pay for their support. Beside, every public spirited citizen has a laudable pride in having a paper of which he is not ashamed, even though he should pick it up in New York or Washington.

"A good looking, thriving sheet helps property, gives a character to locality, and is in many respects a desirable public convenience. If from any cause the matter in the local or editorial column should not be to your standard, do not cast it aside and pronounce it good for nothing, until satisfied that there has been no more labor bestowed upon it than is paid for. If you want a good readable sheet it must be supported. And it must not be supported in a spirit of charity either, but because you teel a necessity to support it. The local press is the power that moves the people."

SEWARD & BENTLEY'S Alisma for the Hair. This invaluable preparation has given universal satisfaction wherever it has been introduced, and called forth the highest encomiums from all those who have been so fortunate as to avail themselves of its beneficial effects. The manufacturers, by studiously experimenting, have succeeded in combining, with much nicety, all the virtues of the ingredients of most of the various Hair Renovators and Renewers extant, and successfully overcome the difficulty of selecting the innocuous ingredients which will restore gray hair to its original color and lustre; and at the same time performs every indication of a perfect Hair Dressing, which neither injures the texture of the hair, nor colors the linen or skin. A few applications impart a lustrous brilliancy and soft, silky appearance to unsightly, brash and wiry hair. Faded or gray hair is restored to its primitive color in a few days, and bright red hair is changed to a beautiful auburn by two or three applications. It supercedes hair dye. As a hair dressing it has no successful rival, by its property of preventing and removing dandruff, and curing the various diseases to which the scalp is liable.

Seward's Cough Cure is pleasant and reliable.

PRESENTATION.—We inadvertently neglected to refer to a pleasant little affair which came off at Steubenville a few days ago, it being no less than the presentation of a splendid gold watch to Mr. James B. McMullen, late Division Superintendent at Steubenville of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Telegraph, by the operators and employees under his charge. The presentation speech was made by Mr. W. K. Maxwell, in which he referred to the worth, talent and amiability of the retiring officer, and asked him to accept the present as a token of the gratitude and good wishes of his late operators and employees in general. Mr. McMullen was taken entirely by surprise, but made a happy, though feeling response. He said he accepted the handsome present, not for its intrinsic value, but the kind spirit in which it was given and for the good wishes accompanying it, which made it valuable beyond estimation. The speeches were couched in most appropriate and beautiful language, and we regret that the crowded state of our columns precludes their publication entire.—*Pittsburgh Sunday Republic.*

A Watch, pair of Blankets, or Shawl for One Dollar appears almost impossible, but such may be had and hundreds of other useful articles by patronizing Parker & Co's., "One Dollar Sale."

Their system of doing business has been examined by the authorities and a *Decision* rendered from the Internal Revenue department at Washington dated Nov. 4th 1868, declaring their business perfectly fair and legitimate and entirely different from the numerous gift enterprises. Of course all do not get watches, blankets, &c., for one dollar, but in *every large Club, one of these articles are sold for one dollar*, as an extra inducement, and some member of the club has the chance of obtaining it. A new feature introduced by this enterprising firm, is to pay their agents in either *cash* or merchandise and to pre-pay the express charges. No better opportunity can be offered to either Ladies or Gentlemen, having leisure time, than to form clubs for this firm.

Read their advertisement in another column, and send for catalogue. Oct.2:1m.

HOGS.—We notice that our public square and the streets over town generally are now being stocked with hogs. Every Spring and Fall these rooters are turned out of their pens by their owners, and the consequence is the town looks as though it had been ploughed up. We have been put to an immense expense to have our streets and public squares fixed up, and it is a shame and an outrageous imposition to allow a *few* citizens to make a stock yard of them. The high Constable has a good field for the practice of "Hog Law," and he should attend to his business at once. A cow law is also badly needed.

COLD WEATHER.—The past few days, though clear and bright, have been unusually cold. On Sunday and Monday nights, the ground was frozen hard, and water froze to the depth of two or three inches. On Monday though the whole day was bright and clear, it was as cold as ordinary January weather, the frost lying on the grass all day in the shade. We have not had as cold weather so early in the season for quite a number of years.

WHO WANTS A SEWING MACHINE?—We have a new $55,00 Grover and Baker sewing machine which we will dispose of on easy terms to any one who wants a good machine: and who does not want a good sewing machine?

ALSO a new Singer Sewing Machine for sale as cheap as can be sold in the community and on the best of terms.

Let Us Protect Ourselves.

The physical structure of the strongest human being is vulnerable everywhere. Our bodies are endowed by nature with a certain negative power, which protects them, to some extent, from unwholesome influences; but this protection is imperfect, and cannot be safely relied on in unhealthy regions, or under circumstances of more than ordinary danger. Therefore, it is wisdom; it is prudence; it is common sense to provide against such contingencies, by taking an ANTIDOTE IN ADVANCE; in other words, by fortifying the system with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS—the most complete protective against all the epidemic and endemic maladies that has ever been administered in any country. As a remedy for Dyspepsia, there is no medicine that will compare with it. Whoever suffers the pangs of indigestion, anywhere on the face of the earth where HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS can be procured, does so voluntarily; for, as surely as truth exists, this invaluable TONIC and ALTERATIVE would restore his disordered stomach to a healthy condition. To the nervous it is also especially recommended, and in cases of confirmed constipation it also affords speedy and permaneut relief.

In all cases of fever and ague the BITTERS is more potent than any amount of quinine, while the most dangerous cases of bilious fever yield to its wonderful properties. Those who have tried the medicine will never use another, for any of the ailments which the HOSTETTER BITTERS professes to subdue. To those who have not made the experiment we cordially recommend an early application of the BITTERS whenever they are stricken by disease of the digestive organs.

Books and Periodicals.

BLACKWOOD'S Edinburgh Magazine contains: A year and a day, *conclusion*. The old Monk in the Belfry. Inventus Mundi. The war in Paraguay. Cornelius O'Dowd. Forfeiting Paradise. A light business requiring no capital. Studying the "Land" Question. A great Whig Journalist. Charles Reade's Novels. Published by Leonard Scott publishing company 140 Fulton street, N. Y.

THE Lady's Friend for November, is as usual, brim full of interesting and beneficial reading matter. The publishers offer great inducements to new subscribers, and we recommend our readers to inclose ten cents for a sample copy, to Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut street, Philadelphia. Price $2.50 a year (which also includes a large steel engraving). Four copies, $6. Five copies (and one gratis), $8. "The Lady's Friend" and "The Saturday Evening Post" (and *one* engraving), $4.00. Specimen number sent for ten cents.

MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.

There is not much activity in the flour market, and no demand except from the home consumers, who purchase sparingly; about 900 barrels were disposed of, including superfine at $5 50@5 75; extras at $6@6 25; Northwestern extra family at $6 50@7; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6 50@6 75; Ohio and Indiana do. do at $6 50@7; and fancy brands at $7 50@8 50, according to quality. Rye flour is steady at $6 per barrel.

The inactivity noted in the wheat market on Saturday still continues, and prices favor buyers, with sales of 1,500 bushels Western red at $1 50; Pennsylvania at $1 43. Rye is steady and sells at $1 15@1 10. Corn is inactive and lower; sales of yellow at $1 05; and Western mixed at 97c. Oats are somewhat stronger; sales of 3,000 bushels Pennsylvania and Western at 57@58c. Barley—the demand has fallen off. We quote New York two rowed at $1 25, and Canada four rowed at $1 50; 6000 bus. New York barley malt sold at $1 50. Whisky is unsettled; 100 barrels ironbound Western sold at $1 50, and 8 barrels woodbound do. at $1 18@1 20.

MARRIED.

At the house of the bride's father, Oct. 20th, '69, by the Rev. Joseph Barney, Mr. JOHN TEWELL to Miss NANCY WILLIAMS, all of Bedford, Pa.

On October, 21st, by the Rev J. A. Nuner, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr DENNIS CLOSE to Miss ELIZABETH COWNE, all of Londonderry twp., Bedford co.

New Advertisements.

All advertisements, except public sales and legal notices, will be inserted three months and charged accordingly unless otherwise ordered.

LATEST STYLE
WINTER GOODS.

Mrs. E. V. Mowry has just returned from Philadelphia and New York, and has opened a stock of the latest styles of MILLINERY and DRESS GOODS, FANCY NOTIONS &c. She has also on hand a fine assortment of furs, and shoes all of which will be sold at a very short profit.
29oct3m

NOTICE.—
The widow and heirs of Nathaniel Elbin, late of Southampton twp., Bedford County, dec'd are hereby notified that the subscriber will, on the last day of next term, (Nov. 20th,) apply to the Orphans' Court of said County, for a discharge from his office of Executor of the last will &c., of said dec'd. When all persons interested may attend if they think proper
29oct4t BASIL BROWNING.

PAINTING.

The Subscribers respectfully inform the public, that they are prepared to do all kinds of PLAIN and FANCY PAINTING, PAPER HANGING &c., at shortest notice, in town and country. And all kinds of Wood Imitation carfully executed. Price moderate. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. Shop on corner of Pitt and Richard Sts.
M. P. SPIDEL, & WM. MINNICH.
2apr1869 1yr

FARMERS HELPER
SHOWS HOW to DOUBLE THE PROFITS OF THE FARM, and how farmers and their sons can each make $100 PER MONTH in Winter. 10,000 copies will be mailed free to farmers. Send name and address to
ZEIGLER, McMURDY & CO.
29oct4w Philadelphia, Pa.

NEW TIN STORE
AT ST. CLAIRSVILLE.

The undersigned having opened a Tin Store at St. Clairsville, will manufactnre and keep on hand a full stock of Tin Ware, Copper Kettles, Stoves and Pipe. Spouting and Job work done to order. Call and examine.
22oct3t J. H. NICHODEMUS.

WANTED—
Agents, Teachers, Students, Clergymen, Farmers and daughters, and all to sell
BEFORE THE FOOTLIGHTS
and
BEHIND THE SCENES
by
OLIVE LOGAN
THE GREAT REFORMER OF THE STAGE, who having abandoned stage life, now exhibits in vivid colors the whole show world *Before and Behind the Scenes*. Being Truthful, Moral, and High-toned, as well as Sensational, Rich and Racy, it outsells all other books. Beautifully illustrated with 40 *spirited* engravings, 24 full-page cuts, 650 pages, on rose-tinted paper. Greatest inducements yet offered. *Prospectus, Sample Copy, Boxes, and Stationary, Free.* For Circular, expaining, address immediately.
PARMELEE & CO., Publishers, either at Philadelphia, Pa., Cincinnati, Ohio, or Middleton, Conn. 29oct3w

New Advertisements.

HARPERS MAGAZINE.

"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the world."

HARPERS MAGAZINE, *apart from the illustrations, contains from fifty to one hundred per cent. more matter than any similar periodical issued in the English language.*

Critical Notices of the Press

The most popular Monthly in the World.—*New York Observer.*

We must refer in terms of eulogy to the high tone and varied excellence of HARPERS MAGAZINE—a journal with a monthly circulation of about 120,000 copies—in whose pages are to be found some of the choicest light and general reading of the day. We speak of this work as an evidence of the culture of the American people; and the popularity it has acquired is merited. Each number contains fully 144 pages of reading matter, appropriately illustrated with good woodcuts; and it combines in itself the ra y monthly and the more philosophical quarterly, blended with the best features of the daily journal. It has great power in the dissemination of a love of pure literature.—TRUBNER'S *Guide to American Literature, London.*

It is one of the wonders of journalism—the editorial management of HARPER'S. * * * All the periodicals which the Harpers publish are almost ideally well edited.—*The Nation N. Y.*

We can account for its success only by the simple fact that it meets precisely the popular taste, furnishing a variety of pleasing and instructive reading for all.—*Zion's Herald Boston.*

SUBSCRIPTION.—1870.

TERMS:

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, one year.....$4 00
An Extra Copy of either the MAGAZINE WEEKLY, *or* BAZAR, *will be supplied gratis for every Club of* FIVE SUBSCRIBERS *at* $4 00 *each, in one remittance; or Six Copies for* $20 00, *without extra copy.*
Subscription to HARPER'S MAGAZINE WEEKLY, *and* BAZAR, *to one address for one year,* $10 00
or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, $7 00.
Back Numbers can be supplied at any time.
A Complete Set of HARPER'S MAGAZINE, now comprising 39 Volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $2 25 per volume. *Single volumes,* by mail, *postpaid,* $3 00. Cloth cases, for binding, 38 cents, by mail, postpaid.
The postage on HARPER'S MAGAZINE is 24 cents a year, which must be paid at the *subscriber's* post office. Address,
HARPER & BROTHERS,
29oct New York.

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S
SERMONS IN
PLYMOUTH PULPIT,
Are being read by people of *every class and denomination* all over this country and Europe. They are full of vital, beautiful religious thought and feeling. *Plymouth Pulpit* is published weekly, and contains Mr. Beecher's Sermons and Prayers, in form *suitable for preservation and binding.* For sale by all newsdealers. Price, 10c. Yearly subscriptions received by the publishers ($3), giving two handsome volumes of over 400 pages each. Half yearly, $1.75. A new and superb Steel Portrait of Mr. Beecher, presented to all yearly subscribers. *Extraordinary offer!* PLYMOUTH PULPIT ($3), and THE CHRISTIAN UNION (2 50), an Unsectarian, Weekly Journal of Christianity—with Lecture Room Talks and Editorial Articles by Mr. Beecher—sent to one address for 52 weeks *for four dollars.* Special inducements to canvassers and those getting up clubs. Specimen copies, postage free, for 5c.
J. B. FORD & CO., Publ's., 39 Park Row.
29oct4w New York.

TRUSTEE SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, will sell on the premises, in Juniata twp., on Friday, the 18th day of November 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., a house and lot of ground lately owned by Delilah Tucker, dec'd adjoining lands of Thomas Spicer, Wm. Kiser and John Miller, containing five acres with a log house log stable and spring house thereon.
B. F. TUCKER.
22oct4t *Trustee.*

EMILY BLACKBURN, vs. JOSEPH C. BLACKBURN, Term. 1869. Divorce. } In the Common Pleas of Bedford Co., No. 12, Sept. Testimony of witnesses to be ready in the above stated case, will be taken at the office of the subscriber, in Bedford, on Thursday the 4th day of November next, beginning at 10 o'clock A. M. The Respondent will take notice.
22oct JOHN MOWER, Com'r.

AGENTS WANTED, AGENTS WANTED, $75 to $200 per month, male and female, to sell the celebrated and original Common Sense Family Sewing Machine, improved and perfected; it will hem, fell, stitch, tuck, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $15. For simplicity and durability, it has no rival. Do not buy from any parties selling machines under the same name as ours, unless having a Certificate of Agency signed by us, as they are worthless Cast Iron Machines.
For Circulars and Terms, apply or address,
H. CRAWFORD & CO.,
22oct3m 413 Chestnut St., Phil'a.

TOWER HALL!!
NEW STYLES FALL & WINTER CLOTHING.

Our *Stock is unusually full* and *complete*, comprising many entirely *new* and *desirable styles of goods* manufactured into
MEN'S, YOUTHS' and BOYS' READY-MADE GARMENTS *of all kinds, styles and sizes.*
The most *stylish goods, cut in the latest fashion* as well as *plainer* and *more moderate styles*, suited to all tastes, and better in
STYLE, FIT and WORKMANSHIP,
than any other stock of READY MADE CLOTHING in Philadelphia.
Also a choice selection of
NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS IN THE PIECE.
which will be made up to order in the BEST and FINEST MANNER for those who prefer. At PRICES GUARANTEED LOWER THAN THE LOWEST ELSEWHERE, AND FULL SATISFACTION GUARANTEED EVERY PURCHASER IN ALL CASES, OR THE SALE CANCELLED AND MONEY REFUNDED.
Sample of material sent by mail when desired, for garments either ready made or made to order.
Halfway between FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. } BENNET & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA. AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
22oct3m

$100 A MONTH SALARY PAID FOR AGENTS, male and female; business *permanent.* Enclose 3c. stamp. Van Allen & Co., 171 Broadway, New York. 15oct1w

A WATCH FREE—GIVEN GRATIS TO every live man who will act as agent in a new, light, and honorable business, paying $30 a day. No gift enterprise. No humbug. No money wanted in advance. Address, R. MONROE KENNEDY & Co., Pittsburg, Pa. 15oct4w

LIST OF CAUSES put down for trial at November Term, 1869, (15th day.)
Jacob S. Brumbaugh vs. Thomas R. Sleek.
Sophia W. Mullin vs. George Mullin's Exrs.
Henry D. Mock vs. William Hammers.
Thomas Growden vs. Archibald Blair et al.
W. B. Huffman vs. George W. Gump.
Mary Ann King vs Thomas P. Studebaker.
Certified Oct. 14th, 1869.
15 oct O. E. SHANNON, Prot.

CHEAP PAINTING.—
1/3 COST LEAD. } 100 lbs of the PECORA COMPANY'S COLORED PAINT (costing 12.50) will paint as much as 236 lbs. of lead, and wear longer. For particulars, address S BOWEN, Sec'y., No. 150 N. FOURTH ST., PHILADELPHIA. 15oct4w

"TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN."

I hereby inform everybody and all their relations that I have deemed it expedient to curtail the prices of everything in my line of business. FRESH OYSTERS always on hand at 30 cents per plate. The best READING ALE only Five Cents per glass, Fancy French and American Candies, Nuts, Cigars, and everything pertaining to a first class establishment, I will sell at very low figures. Call and be convinced of the facts. A. B. CARN.
Bedford, Sept. 24:3m

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS.

MRS. M. A. BINDER has just arrived from Paris and London with the latest designs, personally selected from the greatest novelties; also, the most elegant Trimmings to be secured in Paris. LACES, RIBBONS, VELVETS, BRIDAL VEILS, Flowers, Fine Jewelry, and Trimmed Paper Patterns, Dress and Cloak Making.
Exclusive agent for Mrs. M. Work's celebrated system for cutting ladies' dresses, sacques, &c.
N. W. corner of Eleventh and
24sep6m Chestnut Sts., Phil'a.

COAL
JUST RECEIVED.
SEVENTY TONS
BEST WILKESBARRE NUT COAL
at Blood Run Station.
Soct3m JOHN V. BARNDOLLAR.

New Advertisements.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, OF PITTSBURGH, PA.
INCORPORATED FOR THE SAFE KEEPING of BONDS and OTHER SECURITIES, &c.
No. 83 FOURTH AVENUE,
GUARANTEE RATES.

	For a Year, or less Period
Government and all other Coupon Securities including Bank Bills,.....	$1 00 per $1,000
Gold Coin or Bullion,.....	1 25 " 1,000
Silver Coin or Bullion,.....	2 00 " 1,000
Silver or Gold Plate, under seal, on owner's estimate of full value, and rate subject to adjustment for bulk, on a basis of....	1 00 " 100

Deeds, Mortgages, Valuable Papers generally, when of no fixed value, $1 a year each, or according to bulk.
Wills, $5, which premium covers the remainder of the life of the maker.
The Company is also prepared to rent Small Iron Safes, (each furnished with a Tin Box,) inside its Burglar Proof Vault, the Renter exclusively holding the key thereof, at the following rates, viz: $15, $20, $30, $60, $75, and $100 per annum. Also, to Store Books of Account, Records, Valuable Title Papers, etc., at reasonable rates. No charge less than one dollar.
President:
WILLIAM PHILLIPS.
Vice President:
HENRY LLOYD.
Directors:
WILLIAM PHILLIPS, HENRY LLOYD, WILLIAM REA, WILLIAM M. LYON, JAMES I. BENNET, BYRON H. PAINTER, JOSEPH S. MORRISON, GEORGE BLACK, CURTIS G. HUSSEY.
Secretary and Treasurer:
S. F. VON BONNHORST.
22oct3m

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—
All persons interested, are hereby notified that the following named accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's Office of Bedford County, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court in and for said County, on Tuesday, the 16th day of November next, at the Court House in Bedford for confirmation.
1. The administration account of John P. Reed Adm'r of the estate of James Taylor, late of the State of Iowa, dec'd.
2. The account of Lewis Putt, Esq., Adm'r of all and singular goods and chattels, rights and credit which were of Joseph Crissman, merchant, late of the township of Liberty, County of Bedford, Pa., dec'd.
3. The account of Samuel L. Russell, Trustee to sell the Real Estate of Dr. William Watson, dec'd, Adm'r with the will annexed of Eliza Watson dec'd.
4. The account of Samuel L. Russell Adm'r with the will annexed of Eliza Watson, late of Bedford twp., dec'd.
5. The Administration account of William Gracey, Adm'r of Martin T. Foor, late of East Providence twp., dec'd.
6. The account of John S. Sprout and John T. Gephart, Executors of the last will and testamony of Maj. Joseph Sellers late of Bedford twp., dec'd.
7. The account of John Stayer, guardian of Jacob B. Miller, one of the children of Daniel T. Miller, late of South Woodberry twp., Bedford County, dec'd.
8. The account of G. H. Spang, guardian of Henry Zimmer, minor child of Samuel Zimmers, late of Bedford twp., Bedford Co., Pa., dec'd.
9. The first administration account of Jacob L. Albright and Josiah Miller, Esq., Executor of the last will and testament of Philip Devore, late of Londonderry twp., dec'd.
10. The account of David F. Steel, and Thomas Steel, Executors of the last will and testamony of George F. Steel, Esq., late of Liberty twp., dec'd, who was guardian of William Rufus Entrekin minor child of Alfred Entrekin dec'd
Certified Oct., 17, 1869.
22oct O. E. SHANNON, Reg'r.

THE ONLY RELIABLE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA in the KNOWN WORLD.
DR. WISHART'S GREAT AMERICAN DYSPEPSIA PILLS and PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL are a positive and infallible cure for dyspepsia in its most aggravated form, and no matter of how long standing.
They penetrate to the secret abode of this terrible disease, and exterminate it, root and branch forever.
They alleviate more agony and silent suffering than tongue can tell.
They are noted for curing the most desperate and hopeless cases, when every known means fail to afford relief.
No form of dyspepsia or indigestion can resist their penetrating power.
DR. WISHART'S
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
It is the vital principal of the Pine Tree, obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medical properties are retained. It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite. It strengthens the debilitated system. It purifies and enriches the blood, and expels from the system the corruption which scrofular breeds on the lungs. It dissolves the mucus or phlegm which stops the air passage of the lungs. Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surface of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each deceased part, relieving pain and subduing inflamation. It is the result of years of study and experiment, and it is offered to the afflicted with positive assurance of its power to cure the following diseases, if the patient has not too long delayed a resort to the means of cure:—
Consumption of the Lungs, Cough Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Blind and Bleeding Piles, Asthama, Whooping Cough, Diptheria,
&c.
A medical expert, holding honorable collegiate diplomas, devotes his entire time to the examination of patients at the office parlors. Associated with him are three consulting physicians of acknowledged eminence, whose services are given to the public FREE OF CHARGE.
This opportunity is offered by no other institution in the country.
Letters from any part of the country, asking advice, will be promptly and gratuitously responded to. Where convenient, remittances should take the shape of DRAFTS OR POST OFFICE ORDERS.
Price of Wishart's American Dyspepsia Pills, $1 a box. Sent by mail on receipt of price.
Price of Wisharts Pine Tree Tar Cordial. $1 50 a bottle, or $11 per dozen. Sent by express.
All communications should be addressed
L. Q. C. WISHART, M. D.
No. 232 NORTH SECOND STREET,
22oct3m PHILADELPHIA.

MASONRY.—
HARRY DROLLINGER of Hopewell, takes this method of informing the public, that he is prepared to execute at short notice and in good and workmanlike style, Brick and Stone laying, furnace building and repairing and all other work in his line, in Bedford and adjoining counties. Parties wishing to secure his service, will address him at Hopewell Bedford county Pa.
Soct1y.

ESTATE OF THOMAS COOK DEC'D.—To the heirs and legal representatives of Thomas Cook dec'd. Take notice that by virtue of a writ of partition and valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county and to me directed, I will hold an inquest to make partition and valuation of the real estate of said dec'd., which is situate in Harrison twp., on the premises, on the 26th of October, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where you can attend if you see proper.
1oct ROBERT STECKMAN, Sheriff.

ESTATE OF JACOB MILLER, dec'd.—To the heirs and legal representatives of Jacob Miller late of Bedford county dec'd. Take notice that by virtue of a writ of partition and valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county and to me directed, I will hold an inquest to make partition and valuation of the Real Estate of said deceased, which is situate in Cumberland Valley twp., on the premises, on Tuesday, the 2nd day of November, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where you can attend if you see proper.
Soct1t ROBERT STECKMAN, Sheriff,
Sheriff's office, Bedford Pa.

E. O. THOMPSON,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 908 Walnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Especial attention is invited to this **commodious and beautiful** establishment, the **extensive stock** of seasonable and desirable goods always on hand, the reputation obtained as a **leader in fashions**, and the **great facilities** possessed for the fabrication and prompt dispatch of all orders.
Although eminent in the prosecution of EVERY branch of the trade, for the particular benefit of the great number dissatisfied,
PANTALOON CUTTING, AS A SPECIALTY, is announced; which is an art not obtained by imitation, but through close study, experience and practice.
Those desiring easy and stylish Pantaloons, are invited to give this method a trial. Soct

EVERYBODY in want of WALL PAPER examines the stock at the Inquirer Book Store.

Miscellaneous.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—
By virtue of sundry writs of *Fieri Facias* and Ven'd *Exponas* to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the court house, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday the 13th day of November, A. D., 1869, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following property, to wit:
No 1. Adjoining Valentine Fickes, deceased, on the North, Conrad Imler and William Cook on the East, John George on the South, Joseph Cook and Thomas Cook on the West, containing 190 acres more or less.
No. 2. Adjoining Edward Shoenberger on the South, Henry Boquet on the West, Peter Shoenberger and William Cook on the North and William George on the East, containing 310 acres more or less.
No. 3. Adjoining John Berkhimer on the South, Jacob Fisher, now others on the West, John George on the North, John Coppels improvements on the East, containing 270 acres more or less.
No. 4. Adjoining lands of John Fetter on the East, lands of Henry Johnson on the South, Edwin Shoenberger and William George on the West, and John Cessna on the North, containing 400 acres more or less.
No. 5. Adjoining the Summit of Dunnings Mountain on the East, James Watt on the South, William Berkhimer and others on the West, and William George on the North, containing 289 acres more or less.
No. 6. Adjoining lands of John Ake on the North West, Conrod Claycomb on the North East and John Bouser on the South West, containing 80 acres and 90 perches more or less.
No. 7. Adjoining lands of Adam Shaffer on the East, James Johnson on the South, Dr. Shoenberger's Heirs on the West, Jacob Eckhart on the North, containing 250 acres more or less.
No. 8. Adjoing lands of Edward Evans on the West, Mary Dyce on the North, Pryse's heirs on the East, Charles Williams on the South, containing 250 acres more or less.
No. 9. Adjoining lands of Conrod Imler on the West, Edward Evans and James Johnson on the North, and lands of Samuel Barclay's heirs on the South, containing 180 acres more or less.
No. 10 Adjoining lands of the defendant on the South East and West, and John Shea on the North, containing 173 acres more or less.
No. 11. Adjoing lands of Charles Petit and the last described land on the South and East, lands of John Shea on the North, lands of George Craugham on the West, containg 173 acres more or less.
No. 12. Adjoining lands of John Shea, John Little on the South and West, Edward Evans on the North, and Charles Williams on the East, containing 121 acres more or less.
No. 13. Adjoining lands of John Boyer and Dr. Shoenberger heirs' on the North and West, Edward Evans on the South, containing 88 acres more or less.
No. 14. Adjoining lands of John Boyer on the South East, Joseph Ake on the South West and D

Farm, Garden & Household.

FARM MATTERS IN OCTOBER.

Each month in the year has its special, as well as general duties. The special ones are those which can more appropriately be performed now than at any other time. October will probably afford all farmers better opportunities for doing many things than will occur any other month of the year. It is certain that many kinds of work cannot be done while the ground is in a frozen condition.

One of these duties is that of draining lands which are unfit for cultivation in consequence of a surplus of standing water in and upon them.

The importance of drainage is better appreciated than it formerly was; indeed, many persons believe it now, who never did before. Some progressive neighbor has placed an example before them, whose excellent results have won them over to the good work.

Few operations on the farm are scarcely less economical than attempting to cultivate land that has standing water in it. It is in a great measure, labor thrown away. The soil is inactive, torpid, as it were, for that it is about as capable of producing crops as the frog pond itself. Such lands will produce a certain amount of grass of an ordinary quality, and if drainage upon them is inexpedient in consequence of want of an outlet, distance from home, too rocky or otherwise expensive, the best way is to let it produce what fodder it will without bestowing much labor upon it, or allow it to grow up to wood, if it will, Through drainage will pay better interest on the sum expended in doing it, than United States bonds; or most other investments.

Another October duty is with regard to manure. We have often stated as our opinion that there is no mode of applying manure to the soil, which is so cheap, and at the same time so efficacious, as to apply it in its crude condition and plow it under the surface some two or four inches. This opinion was formed from the most careful practice in the employment of manures in various forms and ways.

When plowed under towards the close of October, it suffers no loss whatever. Whenever the soil becomes sufficiently warm to induce fermentation, the gases thrown off are at once taken up and held by the soil—storing them in fact—for future use. This operation is said also to have a mechanical effect upon the soil, similar to that of yeast in a pan of dough, raising it by separating the particles, and thus making it lighter for the roots of plants to travel in and to admtt warmth and air.

If inconvenient to plow under, manure may be taken to the field, placed in a compact heap and covered with loam. It should be placed as near the spot where it is to be used as possible. In this form and place it will be ready for early overhauling in the spring.

It is time in October to commence fattening the swine, by feeding them more liberally than they have been through the warmer months. They will gain faster now than when the weather is cold. Always furnish them with a dry bed, and where the wind will not reach them, especially through cracks in the floor. They will thrive better if fed upon a variety of food, and some of it should be of a succulent or juicy nature, in order to keep the system in the most healthy condition.

Do not allow the stock to feed the moying field too closely. The effect is hurtful to future crops. The growth of the plants is stopped by taking off the leaves continually. If the plants continue to grow until arrested by frost they take deeper root, are better able to resist winter killing, and are made permanently better.

October affords a good time to clean up under walls, to repair fences; cut bushes, to put the buildings in order by making needed repairs before November winds break down barn doors, or set shingles and clapboards flying.

Finally, the present is an excellent time to make a great deal of preparation for the work of next spring. Very much may be done now to forward business, in removing stones from fields that are to be sowed to grain and grass in the spring, and by plowing and levelling them for that purpose. The preparation is a slow work, so that by doing much of it now, the spring work will go briskly along, and crops will be in all good time.

These and many other things may be done in the pleasant month of October.—*N. E. Farmer.*

Save the Cornfodder.—We have long been of the opinion that there was not that attention paid to the curing and saving of the cornfodder that its value demanded. Every good farmer must know that cattle eat it greedily through the winter, and if cut and steamed it is as good for them as the best hay and readily more milk producing.

Where is the necessity of allowing it to remain in shocks until the middle or end of November? Corn should not be cut down until the stalks are dying and the grain is pretty hard, and then it should remain no longer in the field than is absolutely necessary for the dying of the grain. It should be husked as early as possible, and the fodder tied up in bundles and either carefully stacked near the cattle stables or put under the shelter in sheds.

It is well-known, too, that horses prefer it to the best hay; also that the blades are especially sought for to feed racing animals, strengthening their wind and bottom beyond any other food. It is besides wholesome provender and helps most beneficially in making the winter's supply of hay hold out till late in the spring, with the addition of chopped roots, which every farmer, who shrewdly looks to the main chance ought to cultivate for feeding in the early part of the winter.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

Treatment of Sprains and Bruises.—The best treatment of sprains and bruises is the application of water, of such temperature as is most agreeable. The degree of temperature varies with the temperature of the weather and the vigor of the circulation. In a hot day use cool or cold water. The bruised or sprained part may be emersed in a pail of water, and gently pressed and manipulated with the hand or a soft cloth, for ten or fifteen minutes, or even longer in severe cases, after which wrap up the parts in cloths wet in cold water and kept quiet. This treatment keeps down the inflammation, and in nine cases out of ten proves a speedy cure. The liniments and filthy ointments so much used for sprains and bruises, do not compare with this simple treatment in efficacy.—*Herald of Health.*

Grooming Horses.—Though suitable and properly prepared food is the prime requisite for the horse, regular grooming holds the second place in the management of him. A man who omits the customary ablutions at stated times—who goes for days or weeks with uncombed hair, may exist—but does not live in the proper sense of the word. So of the horse. Grooming is alike essential to looks, health, and elasticity of action. The curry-comb and card should be brought into daily requisition, nor should the clipping shears be omitted. Fetlocks be draggled with mud, unkempt and tangled mane, detract much from the appearance of the animal, repress his ambition, and hence diminish his usefulness. A man who neglects the regular grooming of his horse is an enemy both to the beasts and himself; to them because he withholds labor which is their due and to himself because he depreciates the value of his own property.

To Prevent Horses Being Chafed by Harness.—Great care should be taken during the warm weather of summer to prevent horses being chafed by harness. There are several ways to do this. First keep your horse in good, healthy condition, clean skin with plenty of flesh between it and the bone. Second keep your harness soft and pliable. And third, use him moderately and give the skin a good cleaning after using him, every time. Much also depends on having the harness to fit properly. See that the collar is neither too large nor too small, and that the hames are of their right length and shape; giving an even pressure on the collar. Keep the face of the collar clean and free from inequalities.

It is a very unsightly picture to see a horse with sore shoulders and other parts of the hide worn off by the harness. The owner or driver of such a team ought to be ashamed of himself.

Mr. Samuel Johnson, the Superintendent of the farm at the State Agricultural College, informs the editor of the Maine *Farmer* that he found an application of soap suds to grass lands, gave more than double the increase of growth than was produced by any other fertilizer whatever. Every particle of soap suds is saved and applied at intervals upon grass ground. What a source is here for the saving of fertilizing matter, which now so generally goes to waste.

Humorous.

A piece of work no printer ever yet turned up his nose at—The proof of the pudding.

It is fitting that limbs of the law should be clothed in breeches of promise.

What kind of sweatmeats did they have in the ark? Preserved pairs.

When a maiden gets married she ends a miss spent life.

Babies are the coupons attached to the bonds of matrimony. The interest is due at random.

A reason why a piano was not saved at a fire was because none of the firemen could play on it.

A pork butcher's sign in a French provincial city reads:—"Batta, Jr., slaughters hogs like his father."

Wife—"I don't think, husband, that you are very smart." "No, indeed, wife, but every body knows that I am awfully shrewd."

"Wox'r you take half of this poor apple"? said a pretty damsel. "No, I thank you, I would prefer a better half." Eliza blushed and referred him to papa.

A girl at Saratoga was just getting out of the window at her hotel, to fall into the arms of her Adolphus, when her Grecian bend struck the bell handle, alarming the house.

A pedagogue was about to flog a pupil for calling him a fool, when the boy cried out, Oh! doo't! don't! I won't call you so any more—I never will say what I think again.

Johnny is just beginning to learn geography. He says that the Poles live partly at one end of the globe and partly at the other. He knows it is so because it is marked on the map.

Little Norward came into the room where his mother had just hung up a clean curtain, and made the astute observation, "O, ma, the window has got on a clean shirt!"

When Milton was blind, he was married to a shrew. Some one told him she was a rose. "I am no judge of colors," said Milton; "and it may be so, for I feel the thorns daily."

Papa—"How is it, Alice, that you never get a prize at school?" Mamma—"And that your friend Louisa Sharp, gets so many?" Alice (innocently)—"Ah! Louisa Sharp has got such clever parents."

The last circus trick in Paris is for a man to leap from a height of eighty feet, being fastened by a long elastic cord, and to bound back again to the place from which he started.

The papers relate an anecdote of a beautiful young lady, who had become blind, having recovered her sight after marriage. It is no uncommon thing for people's eyes to be opened by matrimony.

An intelligent gentleman from Germany, on his first visit to an American church, had a contribution box with a hole in the top presented to him, whispered to the collector, "I don't got mein bapers, and can't vote."

If you carve a turkey and it should be tough, and slip off the dish through your awkwardness, and it falls into a lady's lap, it is reckoned polite to make a bow and say, "Please, ma'am, may I trouble you for that turkey again?"

The way the young Parisian breaks an "engagement" he is getting tired with is to mail his lady a note saying: "I know all! Adieu." Usually there is enough to be known, if he doesn't know it, and no fuss is made.

"Walter," said a fastidious gentleman, exhibiting a singular looking object on the soup-laddle. "Waiter, do you know what that is, sir?" "That, sir, looks like a mouse, sir. We often find them in the soup, sir. No extra charge, sir."

A little girl was very fond of preaching to her dolls. Her mother one day heard her reproving one of them for being so wicked. "Oh, you naughty, sinful child! you'll go to the lake of brimstone, and you won't burn up—you'll just sizzle!"

A Boston philanthropist, visiting the State prison, remarked to a prisoner, "most of your friends think your sentence excessive; nothing like it was ever known."

"Yes, I suppose so," was the reply; "but, then, you know, everything has gone up since the war."

At a church in Essex, England, lately, the clerk, feeling unwell, asked his friend, the railway porter, to take his place for a Sunday. He did so, but being worn out with night-work fell asleep. When the hymn was announced, a neighbor gave him a nudge, upon which he started up, rubbing his eyes, and called out, "Change here for Elmswel, Thurston, and Bury!"

How to Court in Church. A young gentleman visiting Germantown some six months ago happening to sit at church, in a pew adjoining one in which sat a young lady for whom he conceived a sudden and violent attachment, was desirous of entering into a courtship on the spot, but the place not being suitable for a formal declaration, the case suggesting the following plan. He politely handed his fair neighbor a Bible opened, with a pin stuck in the following text: Second Epistle of John, verse 5—"And I beseech thee, not as though I wrote a new commandment unto thee, but that which we had from the beginning, that we love one another."

She returned it, pointing to the second chapter of Ruth, tenth verse. "Then she fell on her face, and bowed herself to the ground, and said to him: Why have I found grace in thine eyes, seeing I am a stranger?"

He returned the book, pointing to the thirteenth chapter of the Third Epistle of John:—"Having many things to write unto you, I would not write with pen and ink, but I trust shortly to come unto you and speak face to face that our joy may be full."

From the above interview a marriage took place the ensuing week.

PICKLING & FAMILY VINEGAR,

Superior White Wine & Cider Vinegar, of Fine Flavor, Strength and Purity.

For sale by G. R. OSTER & CO.

20aug3m

Medicinal.

WHY ENDURE A LIVING DEATH?

The confirmed dyspeptic may almost say with St. Peter, "I die daily." The object of this article is not to remind him of his pangs, but to show him how to banish them forever. The means of immediate and permanent relief are proffered him in

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

And it is for him to say whether he will continue to endure a living death, or to put himself in a position to render life enjoyable.

LIVING ADVERTISEMENTS

Of the efficacy of this matchless vegetable stomachic are to be found in every city and town in the United States—healthy men and women rescued from torture by its use, and eager to bear testimony to its virtues. It differs from any other bitters in existence, in this especial particular—it is not alcoholic.

For such constitutions and systems as require for their invigoration a diffusive stimulant,

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

Has been provided—a preparation in which the solid extracts of the finest restoratives of the vegetable kingdom are held in solution by a spirituous agent, purged of all deleterious constituents. The patient, in choosing between these two great antidotes, should be guided by his own condition. If in a very low state, from debility, the Tonic should be his selection; but in cases where the emergency is not so pressing, the Bitters is the specific required. Thousands find infinite benefit from taking each in turn. There is no phase of indigestion, Biliousness, Nervous Disease, or Physical Prostration, to which they are not adapted, and in which, singly or combined, they will not effect a cure.

EXCHANGE PAIN FOR EASE,

And Weakness for Strength. Get rid of the ailments which interfere with enjoyment; cast gloom and despondency to the winds; take a stronger hold of life, and, in short,

BECOME A NEW MAN!

Through the instrumentality of the most powerful and popular of all vegetable invigorants and correctives.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Biliousness, Indigestion, General Debility, and all the complaints which proceed from a want of proper action in the Liver, the Stomach, and the Bowels, are eradicated by a course of this great

CONSTITUTIONAL SPECIFIC,

Which not only combats and conquers diseases that have intrenched themselves in the system, but is the best known safeguard against all unhealthy influences. Persons whose occupations and pursuits subject them to the depressing effects of a close, unwholesome atmosphere should take it regularly, as a protection against the low fevers and other disorders which malaria engenders. Invalids who are

WASTING AWAY,

Without any special complaint, except a gradual declination of bodily strength and nervous energy, will find in the Bitters a fountain of vitality and vigor as refreshing and exhilerating as a pool in the desert to the sand-scorched and fainting travelers.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

Is composed of the pure juices (or, as they are medicinally termed, Extracts) of Roots, Herbs and Barks, making a preparation, highly concentrated and entirely *free from alcoholic admixtures of any kind.*

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with the purest quality of *Santa Cruz Rum*, Orange, &c., making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public.

These remedies will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach, such as

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking, or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, and Limbs, etc. etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great depression of spirits.

They are the Greatest and Best

BLOOD PURIFIERS EVER KNOWN,

And will cure all diseases resulting from bad blood. Keep your blood pure. Keep your Liver in order. Keep your digestive organs in a sound, healthy conditton, by the use of these remedies, and no disease will ever assail.

WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN,

Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of MARASMUS, without fail.

Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the hands of the proprietor, but space will allow of the publication of but a few. Those, it will be observed, are men of note and of such standing that they must be believed.

THE WHOLE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA SPEAK FOR THESE REMEDIES.

WHO WOULD ASK FOR MORE DIGNIFIED OR STRONGER TESTIMONY?

HON. GEORGE WOODWARD,

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, March 16, 1867.

"I find 'Hoofland's German Bitters' is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility, and want of nervous action in the system.

"Yours truly, GEO. W. WOODWARD."

HON. GEORGE SHARSWOOD,

Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, June 1, 1868.

I have found by experience that "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very good tonic, relieving dyspeptic symptoms almost directly.

GEORGE SHARSWOOD.

HON. JAMES THOMPSON,

Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, April 28, 1866.

"I consider 'Hoofland's German Bitters' a *valuable medicine* in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect,

"JAMES THOMPSON."

HON. JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN,

Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, Sept. 14, 1867.

"Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very useful article as a tonic and an appetizer. It is not an intoxicating drink, and may be used beneficially by persons of all ages.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN.

CAUTION:

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON, is on the wrapper of each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Principal Office and Manufactory at the German Medicine Store, No. 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHARLES M. EVANS, Proprietor.

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

PRICES:

Hoofland's German Bitters, per bottle..... $1 00
" " half dozen..... 5 00
Hoofland's German Tonic, put up in quart bottles, $1 50 per bottle, or a half dozen for $7 50.

☞ Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.

☞ For sale by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

Dr. B. F. HARRY, Agent, Bedford, Pa.

Medicinal.

READ! READ!! READ!!!

Middleton's Wonderful Pain Cure.

A sure remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Growing Pains, Sprains, Bruises, Stiffness of the Joints and similar diseases.

This wonderful remedy is composed entirely of vegetable ingredients. There are no injurious substances used in its manufacture.

For assurance of its excellent properties, read the following certificates:

Bedford, May 18, 1869. This is to certify that I have used Middleton's Liniment for the Rheumatism, which I had in my right shoulder so bad that I could not get my hand to my head without great pain, and after a few applications was entirely relieved. L. F. DART.

Bedford, May 1, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Dear Sir:—Mrs. Bowser was in much suffering for some four weeks with Rheumatism, and got some of your Pain Cure, and the first night I applied it it eased the pain; and after keeping on using it for two weeks she was restored to health. I feel it to be my duty, as it is a pleasure, to write this recommendation for the benefit of others. JACOB BOWSER.

Bedford, May 16, 1869. Mr. W. W. Middleton: Sir—I procured a bottle of your Liniment for Rheumatism, and it gives me great pleasure in saying that after using it for two days, my rheumatism was completely relieved. My sister was suffering, at the same time, with Inflamatory Rheumatism in her right hand and wrist—after using it for several days she was relieved. I consider it the best remedy I ever heard of. JOHN KEEFE.

Bedford, May 24, 1869. This is to certify that I have used one bottle of Middleton's Liniment, for Rheumatism, and think it a good cure, and would recommend it to all persons that are afflicted with the above disease. AUGUSTUS GARVER.

Bedford, May 26, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Sir—I procured one bottle of your medicine and used one-half of it for Rheumatism, which effected a permanent cure up to this time. I cannot hesitate in saying that it is the best remedy I ever used. A. B. CARN.

Bedford, May 8, 1869. I take great pleasure in giving my testimony to the value of Middleton's Wonderful Pain Cure." I have been a martyr to Rheumatism. For two months previous to Feb. 25th, last, I was suffering intensely with pain so severe, that during all that time I had not one night of comfortable sleep. I could not put my hands to my face, could not comb my own hair, nor feed myself; but after having the Pain Cure applied once, I found relief enough to give me comfortable sleep, and with its steady use, I continued to get better, and now at the end of ten weeks from its first application, I have comparatively free use of my hands, sleep well and can attend to business. It has done me more good than all other medicines I have ever used put together, and I cheerfully give this certificate of its value. ELI M. FISHER.

Bedford, April 14, 1869. Mr. W. W. Middleton: This is to certify that I was taken with Rheumatism, in my right shoulder, on the evening of the 8th inst., so that I was unable to raise my hand to my face. I got some of your Pain Cure and applied it twice, and was entirely relieved. I would recommend to every one who suffers with Rheumatism to give it a trial and be cured.

Yours &c. A. F. MILLER.

Bedford, May 17, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Dear Sir—I have used several bottles of your medicine in my family, and find it to be all you claim for it. Yours, truly, JOHN HAFER.

Bedford, May 13, 1869. This is to certify that I have used "Middleton's Pain Cure," for Rheumatism, and was very much benefitted by it. JOHN HARRIS.

This excellent PAIN CURE is prepared only by W. W. MIDDLETON, Bedford, Pa., to whom all orders for the medicine should be addressed.

4june'69:1y

GO TO THE SIGN OF THE BIG SAW

AND SEE A FULL STOCK OF EVERYTHING IN THE HARDWARE LINE AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

BOUGHT FOR CASH, AND WILL BE SOLD AS LOW AS FAIR DEALING WILL PERMIT.

MY DESIRE IS NOT ONLY TO SELL GOODS, BUT TO *SELL CHEAP* AND GIVE SATISFACTION.

The stock consists in part of—

CARPENTERS' TOOLS,
AXES, FORKS, SHOVELS,
RAKES, HOES, BRUSH AND GRASS SCYTHES, SNATHS.
LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF CUTLERY IN BEDFORD.
IRON, STEEL,
CARRIAGE FIXINGS,
THIMBLE SKEINS,
HORSE SHOES,
AXLES, SPRINGS,
LOCKS, LATCHES, HINGES, SCREWS,
NAILS, (all kinds,)
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